Supreme Court, U.S.
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(1)

No. 06-678

In The
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

JOYCE A. CAESAR,

Petitioner,

vs.

MEGAMILLION BIGGAME LOTTERY, ET AL,

Respondents.

On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari To The United States Court Of Appeals For The Third Circuit

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Joyce A. Caesar
28 Harrison Place
Irvington, New Jersey
(973) 375-1812
Petitioner, Pro Se

QUESTIIONS PRESENTED

Whether the court deprived non-prisoner, pro se Petitioner of rights protected by the United States Constitution by improperly using 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) to *sua sponte* dismiss as frivolous, with prejudice, Petitioner's Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organization complaint although Petitioner paid the entire filing fee at the time the complaint was filed.

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS BELOW

The petitioner- appellant below, and petitioner in this Court is Joyce A. Caesar.

The respondents-appellees in the District of New Jersey and in the Third Circuit, and respondents in this Court as named in Petitioner's Amended Complaint, are:

Megamillion Biggame Lottery Powerball Lottery, New Jersey Department Of Treasury, New Jersey Division Of Lottery, New York Division Of Lottery, Delaware Division Of Lottery, Chase Manhattan Bank, Theodore Wizard Mills, Bonegal Plowden Spearman, Edward Allen, Allen Oliver, Estate Of Gloria Oliver, Margaret R. DeFancisco, Wayne Lemmons, Virginia Haines, Virginia E. Bauer, Carole Hedinger, Jamie Gilmartin, Dolores Matos, Barbara O'Hare, William T. Jourdain, Donald DiFrancesco, Carlos I. Correa, Superior Court Of New Jersey, Appellate Division Of New Jersey, Newark Municipal Court, Judge Thomas P. Zampino, Judge Alphonse J. Cifelli, Judge Craig R. Harris, Judge Paul R. Daniele, Judge Glenn Grant, Judge Dennis Braithwaite, Judge Lawrence Bilder, Judge Edwin H. Stern, Judge Naomi Eichen, Judge Lorraine Parker, Judge Harriet Klein, Judge Neil H. Shuster, Judge Nancy Sivilli, Hillside Police Dept., Union County Police Dept., Irvington Police Dept., Essex County Sheriff's Office, Michael Gallishaw, Armando B. Fontoura, Paulo Desousa, N. J. Bureau Of Housing Inspection, Alvin J. Dyott, Curtis F. Watts, William M. Connolly, Joseph Debronzo, Mark J. Botsko, Division Of Youth And Family Services, Felicia Crawford, Maria Doricent, Tonte Ikiriko, Emmanuel Abebe, New Jersey Attorney General's Office, New Jersey Office Of Public Defender, Mary P. Baxter, Maria Gonzalez-Jenneck, Cecil Tyndall, Charles Avery Crews, Amber Noel Crews, Terri M. Pettaway, Tawayna F. Bailey, Gloria Duggins, Yolanda Laboy, Heather Hall, Sarah Powers, William E. Powers, Jr., Powers Kirn, LLC, Dr. Edward A. Capriola, Patricia Janiszewski, Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC, Ping Zuo, Latifa Bittar, John Does, Jane Does.

The following names have been misspelled in the caption of the Court of Appeals as follows:

New Jersey Department of Treasury misspelled as New Jersey Department of the Treasury; Dolores Matos misspelled as Delores Matos; Barbara O'Hare misspelled as Barharta O'Hara; Judge Alphonse J. Cifelli misspelled as Judge Alphonse J. Cifello; Judge Paul R. Daniele misspelled as Judge Paul R. O'Camile; Emmanuel Abebe misspelled as Emmanuel Abese; New Jersey Office of Public Defender misspelled as New Jersey Office of the Public Defender; Mary P. Baxter misspelled as Mary Baxter; Sarah Powers misspelled as Susan Powers, Dr. Edward A. Capriola misspelled as Edward E. Capriola, Jr.

The following respondent-appellee names were missing from the caption of the Court of Appeals: Patricia Janiszeqski; Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC; Ping Zuo, and Latifa Bittar

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

JPMorgan Chase & Company is the parent company and publicly held company owning 10% or more of the stock of Chase Manhattan Bank

None of the other nongovernmental corporations has a parent or publicly held company owning 10% or more of the corporation's stock.

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner, Joyce A. Caesar, on behalf of herself, hereby respectfully pet[illegible]s this Court for a writ of certiorari to review the opinion and [illegible]r of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit filed August 16, 2006, which affirmed, an order of the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey dated December 9, 2005, dismissing Petitioner's complaint, with prejudice, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(i). In particular, petitioner seeks review of Petitioner's case in its entirety.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit of August 16, 2006 is reproduced in the Appendix at App. 1a. The Third Circuit affirmed, the December 9, 2005 Opinion and Order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey which is reproduced in the Appendix at Pet, App. 7a.

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

Pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 13.3 and 30.1, this petition is filed within 90 days of the date of the Order of the Court of Appeals filed on August 16, 2006, of a petition by Petitioner, Joyce A. Caesar.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

This case involves Article IV, §2 and the First, Fifth and Ninth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

1. Article IV, §2 provides: "The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in several States"

2. The First Amendment, U.S. Constitution, provides: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

3. The Fifth Amendment, U.S. Constitution, provides:

> No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

4. The Ninth Amendment provides: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights retained by the people."

18 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) provides: "Notwithstanding any filing fee, or any portion thereof, that may have been paid, the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court determines that the action or appeal is frivolous or malicious;"

28 U.S.C. §455(a) provides: "Any justice, judge, or magistrate of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned."

28. U.S.C. § 144 provides:

> Whenever a party to any proceeding in a district court makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal

> bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge shall proceed no further herein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding.
>
> The affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief that bias or prejudice exists, and shall be filed not less than ten days before the beginning of the term at which the proceeding is to be heard, or good cause shall be shown for failure to file it within such time. A party may file only one such affidavit in any case. It shall be accompanied by a certificate of counsel of record stating that it is made in good faith.

28 U.S.C. § 1404(b) provides:

> Upon motion, consent or stipulation of all parties, any action, suit or proceeding of a civil nature or any motion or hearing thereof, may be transferred, in the discretion of the court, from the division in which pending to any other division in the same district. Transfer of proceedings *in rem* brought by or on behalf of the United States may be transferred under this section without the consent of the United States where other parties request transfer.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This case presents the question of whether use of the statute created to prevent abuse of insignificant case filing by non-paying prisoner litigants is appropriate when the effect is to make ineffective the rights protected in Article IV, §2, and the First, Fifth and Ninth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States of a non-prisoner pro se litigant who paid the entire filing fee at the time the complaint was filed by *sua sponte* dismissal of the complaint as frivolous. Interpretation of the statute raises significant questions of grave national concern and divides legal authority with conflicting interpretations in this court and the lower courts.

A. District Court Proceedings

On June 10, 2005, Petitioner commenced this action in District Court seeking a protective order, immediate injunctive relief, and damages pursuant to Title 42 U.S.C. § 1983 Civil Rights Violation and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO)", Title 18 U.S.C. §§1964(a) and (c) for violation of 18 U.S.C. §§1962(a), (b), (c), and (d). The complaint also contained a request for investigation pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1968(a). Petitioner paid the entire $300 filing fee at the time the complaint was filed.

The complaint alleges defendants, private individuals, state officials in high ranking positions, including the then acting governor, a mayor, state judges, lottery officials, state agencies, and police departments devised and/or participated in an elaborate ongoing and continuous racketeering scheme to steal high-valued winning lottery tickets purchased by petitioner, past and future, and defraud Petitioner out of the jackpot winnings worth millions of dollars, although the tickets bore the signature of petitioner. The complaint also alleges Defendants conducts the affairs of an enterprise, the State of New Jersey, of which they were associated with or employed by through a pattern of racketeering activities which include fraud, fraudulent concealment, mail fraud, wire fraud, computer fraud, radio and media fraud, bribery, case fixing, intimidation, suborning perjury, terrorism, threats of defendants associations with organized crime, issuing baseless warrants threatening arrests of petitioner and family members of petitioner, illegal and inappropriate surveillance, illegal seizures and fraudulent sale of Petitioner's property, invasion of privacy, attempted murder, and murder, carried out in further of the scheme to defraud Petitioner out of the winnings from lottery tickets rightfully belonging to petitioner by a manifestation of power intended to deter Petitioner from asserting any claim to the winnings.

Prior to any issuance of any summons of service on any defendants, Petitioner received a Notice of Electronic Filing filed

June 24, 2005 indicating the issuance of an Order by District Court Judge Faith Hochberg requiring Petitioner to file and serve Defendants with submissions within 14 days (App. 19a). However, no copy of the order, indicating what the required submissions were, was included. Petitioner received a copy of the order upon appearing and requesting same at the Clerk's Office (App. 12a). Petitioner complied with such requests. Also, prior to issuance of summons, Petitioner received a letter dated July 19, 2005, from Magistrate Patty Shwartz indicating, "no motions, including motions to dismiss or motions to transfer shall be filed without leave of Court" (App. 14a).

Petitioner subsequently submitted summons for certification, requesting service be made by Federal Marshall. Petitioner subsequently received certification of summons for service for some, but not all, of the defendants named in the complaint (App. 21a). Because no service was made by Federal Marshall as requested by Petitioner, Petitioner served the complaints on Defendants on which summons had been issued, and Petitioner knew their whereabouts, and again made requests for certification of summons for the remaining Defendants, and filed an application for *in forma pauperis* ("IFP") status under the belief that this was required so that service could be made by Federal Marshall of the remaining Defendants. After requests for extensions to file an answer were made by some of the defendants, Petitioner received an Order On Informal Application filed by Magistrate Patty Shwartz on October 31, 2005 extending the deadline for filing answers "to a date after the Court convenes a conference to address any requests for leave to file motions to dismiss," and setting a conference date for November 10, 2005 (App. 16a). On November 10, 2005 while waiting in the halls of the court for the scheduled hearing, Petitioner received a telephone message, that the hearing had been cancelled. Petitioner subsequently received written correspondence from one of the defendants, the New Jersey Attorney General Office, that the hearing had been cancelled and the case was being dismissed (App. 23a). Petitioner subsequently received an Opinion and Order, dated November 9, 2005, filed by District Court Judge Hochberg, granting Petitioner IFP status, and Ordering the dismissal of Petitioner's complaint if an amended complaint

stating a valid cause of action is not filed by November 23, 2005 or the case would be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) (App. 9a).

The Opinion and Order indicated that the complaint was for violation of Petitioner's civil rights, but did not mention that the complaint sought relief for injuries resulting from RICO violations. The Opinion and Order also indicated that the complaint named several parties not subject to suit under 28 U.S.C. § 1983, no such statute exists, because they enjoyed statutory immunity and that the complaint was frivolous because "it fails to state a claim and raises no federal ground upon which relief may be granted." The Court cited *Deustch v. United States*, 67 F.3d 1080 (3rd Cir. 1995) and *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25 (1992) in support of its ruling although the rulings in neither cases support the positions taken in this case by the District Court.

On November 23, 2005, Petitioner filed an amended complaint which excluded the claims for relief under 42 U.S.C.§ 1983 and included only the 18 U.S.C. § 1962 RICO claims, along with 53 attachments of proof to support the allegations in the complaint (App. 25a, Attachments omitted).

The District Court appears to have held numerous *ex parte* communications with defendant attorney general without the benefit or knowledge of petitioner. This is evident by the November 9, 2005 letter of the Attorney General and the Order of the Magistrate judge regarding the scheduling conference which was scheduled without communicating, consulting, or notifying Petitioner as required by Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 16.

On December 1, 2000 the Court dismissed the complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) and closed the case. The Court indicated that the amended complaint contained the same allegations and was dismissed as frivolous because "it fails to state a claim and raises no federal ground upon which relief may be granted" (App. 7a).

B. The Court of Appeals Proceedings

A timely paid appeal was thereafter taken, and on August 16, 2006, the Third Circuit issued its opinion and order affirming the dismissal of Petitioner's complaint as baseless and failed to mention the violation of rights protected by the Constitution raised by Petitioner.

The basis of the affirmed dismissal of the Court of Appeals was not for failure to state a claim as in the District Court but rather on the basis that the complaint was "clearly baseless." (App. 1a). The Court of Appeals ignored the constitutional issues including the due process issues relating to recusal, disqualification and change of venue addressed by Petitioner and/or defendants. Moreover, they did not discuss or address the procedures and processes undertaken by them or the District Court to reach their conclusion in this matter. The Court of Appeals, however, did not follow the prescribed standard of review for abuse of discretion outlined in *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25 (1992).

In addition, the Third Circuit incorrectly stated the facts alleged in Petitioner's complaint. The Third Circuits indicated that the lottery officials were defrauded into depriving Petitioner of her winnings. However, the complaint clearly provided facts to support the allegations that the lottery officials actively participated in the scheme by, among other things, creating fake lottery tickets and computer printouts, misrepresenting, changing and/or hiding data to cover up the fraud. They also created and mailed to Petitioner correspondence containing fraudulent information in an attempt to deceive Petitioner in furtherance of the scheme. The Third Circuit also indicated that only four tickets were stolen from Petitioner. However, the complaint alleges more than four tickets were stolen, the complaint alleges at least seven tickets were stolen over the years, but Petitioner only knew the winning value of four of the stolen tickets and the exact number of tickets and their winning value would be uncovered through discovery because they all bear the signature of Petitioner.

In reaching its decision the Third Circuit cites the ruling of this Court in *Neitzke v. Williams*, 690 U.S. 219 (1989) and *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25 (1992), however, the ruling in Petitioner's case is supported by neither *Neizte* or *Denton*.

The Third Circuit indicated "taken individually none of Caesar's allegations are fantastic," however, they concluded that the "the vast power, scope, and complication of the whole alleged conspiracy combined with the near statistical impossibility of winning four major lotteries that make the allegations surpass all credulity." . They failed to take into account the common nexus among all of the defendants, the Acting Governor and the State of New Jersey and that the lottery as well as the employees of the state are all under the ambit of the Governor and State of New Jersey. The Third Circuit's opinions also fails to take into account that the defendants, all under the same ambit, network, especially when the stakes are so high, millions of dollars, and had no reason for the arbitrary and capricious egregious actions of defendants, all occurring after June 9, 2000, the date of the winning ticket accidentally left by Petitioner at the home of one of the defendants before the drawing was held.

The Attorney General Office oversees the New Jersey State Police who oversees and/or works with the local police divisions. The acting Governor, who for unknown reasons withdrew from the candidacy of Governor, was privy to all activities and all employees of the State of New Jersey, including mayors, state judges and lottery official, and the attorney general's office, as well as individuals doing business with or otherwise connected to the State of New Jersey. It is therefore not implausible or "fantastic" to reach a conclusion that one would utilize the network resources available to him/her to obtain a particular objective especially where millions of dollars are involved. Moreover, the Third Circuit seemed to have given little or no credit to the proof attached to the complaint showing of a pattern of this type of conduct among state officials in New Jersey relating to lottery winnings.

The Circuit Court concluded that the purchase of four winning tickets was "nearly statistically impossible." However, that does not make it

impossible. The Third Circuit failed to consider that a person enjoys the same odds and the possibility of beating those odds each time they purchase a ticket no matter how astronomical the odds are, and although the odds are high they are not impossible as long as you purchase a ticket for a particular drawing. It only becomes impossible to win when you have purchased no ticket for that particular drawing. Thus, the courts conclusion fails the "impossible" test for frivolous outlined by this Court in *Denton*. The Court articulated no rational basis for its conclusion. Individuals are protected against arbitrary actions of government *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539 (1974).

Petitioner respectfully submits that that determination was in error and respectfully seeks review on certiorari.

REASONS FOR GRANTING WRIT OF CERTIORARI

A. Conflicting Decisions In Lower Court

Interpretation of the statute has produced conflicting results in panels within the Third Circuit as well as conflicting results within other lower courts. The Court's decision in this case was also inconsistent with the Supreme Court authority. In this case the Third Circuit resolved the issue by concluding that, ignoring constitutional issues raised by Petitioner, because Petitioner filed an application for IFP, the complaint could be dismissed as frivolous although Petitioner paid the entire filing fee when the complaint was filed. The Second Circuit reached the same result *in Fitzgerald v. First East Seventh Street Tenants Corp.*, 721 F.3d 362 (2d. Cir 2000), allowing dismissal although the Plaintiff had paid the entire filing fee at the time the complaint was filed.

In contrast, the Third Circuit concluded in *Hamm v. Rendell*, Third Circuit Court of Appeals Case No. 05-3016 (2006), that dismissal under §1915(e)(2) was not an option because Plaintiff had paid the filing fee. In addition, the Third Circuit concluded in *Grayson v. Mayview State Hospital*, 293 F.3d 108 (3rd Cir. 2002) that interpretation of 28 U.S.C. § 1915 (e)(2) should not be inconsistent with the spirit of the Federal Rules. However, the dismissal as frivolous in this case makes superfluous Federal

Rules of Civil Procedure 11[1] which allow other paying litigants an opportunity to an investigation and discovery prior to a determination of frivolous. Petitioner in this case is deprived of the investigation entitled to by 18 U.S.C. § 1968(a) although she also paid the filing fee. Thus Petitioner is left without a forum to address her grievances and denied due process and equal protection of the laws and equal access to the courts afforded by the Constitution of the United States.

The decision in this case also conflicts with positions taken by this Court which mirror the positions of the Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Circuits, holding that a dismissal under §1915(e)(2) is a dismissal to proceed *in forma pauperis*, not a dismissal on the merits and do not preclude the filing of a paid complaint alleging the same set of facts. *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25 (1992). The Eighth Circuit does not apply the statute to pro se non-prisoner litigants who pay the entire filing fee when the complaint is filed. In other Circuits the statute apply only to litigant prisoner or non-prisoner who pays no filing fee or pays the filing fees on installments. Thus the interpretation rendered in this case treats Petitioner differently than other paying litigants and fails the rational basis scrutiny violating Petitioner's constitutional

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[1] Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11(b)

By representing to the court (whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating) a pleading, written motion, or other paper, an attorney or unrepresented party is certifying that to the best of the person's knowledge, information and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances,--

(1) It is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;

(2) The claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;

(3) The allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and

(4) The denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence or, if specifically so identified, are reasonably based on lack of information or belief.

protected right to equal protection and equal access to the courts. *Ranaldi v. Yeager*, 384 U.S. 305 (1966).

The conclusions in this case are also contrary approach taken by this Court and within the Third Circuit to exclude frivolous cases. The Third Circuit findings in *Deustch v. United States*, 67 F.3d 1080 (3rd Cir. 1995) define frivolous as a claim that is "of little or no weight, value or importance, (2) not worthy of serious attention, or (3) trivial. The allegations in this case does not come within this meaning of frivolous. The participation of high ranking government officials, in positions of trust, to defraud millions of dollars in lottery winnings is clearly not trivial, has substantial value and worthy serious attention. Moreover, the approach in this case, dismissal with prejudice, violates this Court's criteria in *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25 (1992).

B. Case Raises Issues Of Grave National Importance

It is compelling that this Court resolve the question of whether the administration of 18 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) can be used in a manner to render ineffective rights protected by the U.S. Constitution. The seriousness of preserving the rights protected by the U.S. Constitution of the United States is an issue of great national importance. This case has profound implications for the constitutional rights of litigants and can have a *res judicata* effect on future paying litigants. It is duty of this Court to prevent all violations of the principles of the Constitution." *Gomillon v. Lightfoot,* 364 U.S. 155 (1966).

The Third Circuit erred in failing to address Petitioner's Constitutional concerns and using 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) to dismiss Petitioner's paid complaint as frivolous. Construed as the Third Circuit did in this case Petitioner was denied First, Fifth, and Ninth Amendments rights guaranteed by Article IV, §2, of the Constitution. These rights entitle Petitioner to access to the courts and equal protection and due process of the law. In this instance, Petitioner was precluded from filing disqualification and change of venue motions pursuant 28 U.S.C. § 144 and 28 U.S.C. § 1404. Moreover, the dismissal deprives Petitioner of a forum in which to address her grievances, equal treatment due process enjoyed by litigants in the same position, that have paid the filing fee,

and a fair and impartial adjudication where actual bias is easily seen, rights protected by the Constitution.

The requested submissions prior to service of the complaint, failure to issue summons, issuance of letter restricting the filing of motions, also prior to service of the complaints, and requiring Petitioner also to serve on Defendants, then subsequently canceling pretrial conference and dismissing case, order seeking amendment simultaneous with *ex parte* communication informing defendants that the case was dismissed was a showing of actual bias entitling Petitioner to disqualification and change of venue. These deviations from normal procedures show the presence of actual bias depriving Petitioner of the Constitutional right to an impartial adjudication as required by due process provided in the Fifth Amendment. This court has expressed concern at maintaining "appearance of justice" *Offutt v. United States*, 348 U.S. 11 (1954).

The appearance of impropriety in the district court could easily be construed from the chain of events that occurred in the District Court handling this case. It is easily ascertainable that Judge Hochberg had become prejudice against petitioner because of the vacated judgment petitioner received regarding her student loan obtained on the complaint filed by Hochberg while Judge Hochberg was Attorney General in New Jersey (App. 124 & 126).

The June 24, 2005 Order of Judge Hochberg can clearly indicate that the district court was providing warning to defendants or devising an unorthodox method by which to dismiss the complaint prior to service. In addition, the failure to have the complaint served by Federal Marshall as requested by petitioner and failure to issue summons, could also be construed as efforts by the district court to dismiss the complaint. It is clear to ascertain from the November 9, 2005 letter from the New Jersey Attorney General's Office that the court engaged in *ex parte* communication without the benefit and knowledge of petitioner and that the filing of the amended complaint was inconsequential. The Third Circuit did not consider the issue of the existence of

actual bias in this case which would invoke recusal, disqualification, and a change of venue in the interest of justice.

The question regarding impropriety should be resolved to preserve the integrity of the judicial system.

This court has also held that litigants must equally be afforded the right to amend complaint before dismissal under 18 U.S.C.§1915(e)(2). Likewise, Petitioner must equally be afforded the opportunity to prove her allegations through providing of evidence and discovery as other paying litigants. Otherwise she lacks equal protection under the law. It has long been the position of this Court that "due process of law and the equal protection of the laws are secured if the laws operate on all alike, and do not subject the individual to an arbitrary exercise of powers of the government. *Duncan v. Missouri*, 152 U.S. 377 (1894). Moreover, Legislation or rulemaking abrogating rights secured by the Constitution are prohibited. *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966).

In *Hamm v. Rendell*, Third Circuit Court of Appeals Case No. 05-3016 at footnote 3 the court noted that "Dismissal under § 1915(e)(2) was not an option because Hamm paid the filing fee." This contradicts with the ruling in this case where petitioner's case was dismissed pursuant to § 1915(e)(2) although she also paid the filing fee. Therefore, petitioner was deprived of the same safeguards provided to litigants in similar positions who had paid the filing fee. Federal. Rule of Civil Procedure 11 allows for safeguards against frivolous actions and thus affords litigants with opportunity to prove their allegations through discovery and proofs.

Moreover, just as dismissal pursuant to 28 § 1915(e)(2)(ii) is given the same deference as the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) to safeguard equality of treatment, 28 § 1915(e)(2)(i) should be given the same deference as the Federal Rule of Civil. Procedure 11 which deals with frivolous complaints to safeguard equality of treatment. Nonetheless, petitioner in this case should be allowed to proceed as any other paying litigant.

The outcome of this case will directly affect the conditions under which important constitutional rights are preserved and whether litigants maintain a forum as provided in the First Amendment of the Constitution to aggrieve wrongs even when high-ranking individuals are involved. The use of this statute to totally dismiss a complaint of a non-prisoner paying litigant affords the litigants with no forum to address wrong. It is imperative to resolve this area of unsettled law and disagreement in interpretations to prevent egregious wrongs in the future. Moreover, Petitioner will suffer irreparable harm of deprivation of property without being afforded constitutional protections of the law.

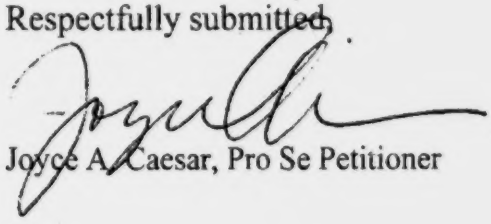
Review is of this case is needed in order to establish clarity and uniformity and to resolve the questions of law producing conflicting interpretations of laws affecting constitutional rights of litigants. This court should protect litigants from encroachment of rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution. Moreover, review would correct the egregious wrongs continued to be suffered by Petitioner this case and free Petitioner and perhaps future potential victims from endless arbitrary and capricious egregious acts of government official. Moreover, his court has a compelling interest to preserve the integrity of the judicial system and prevent individuals in position of trust and power from illegally commandeering assets of citizens of the United States through the use of fear tactics and other illegal means

In addition, the grant certiorari sends a message to the officials in the state that they cannot utilize this statute to escape liability for egregious conduct. Moreover, it leaves Petitioner and family members of Petitioner, as well as, future citizens in this position, in jeopardy and exposed to endless and continued danger, lack of access of courts. The Third Circuit approach in this case is clearly erroneous.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Joyce A Caesar, respectfully requests the Court to grant her petition for certiorari.

Respectfully submitted,



Joyce A Caesar, Pro Se Petitioner

EXHIBIT 1

NOT PRECEDENTAL

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

NO:06-1055

JOYCE A. CAESAR,

Appellant

vs.

MEGAMILLION BIGGAME LOTTERY; POWERBALL LOTTERY; NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY; NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF LOTTERY; DELAWARE DIVISION OF LOTTERY; CHASE MANHATTAN BANK; NEW YORK DIVISION OF LOTTERY;THEODORE WIZARD MILLS; BONEGAL PLOWDEN SPEARMAN; EDWARD ALLEN; ALLEN OLIVER; ESTATE OF GLORIA OLIVER; MARGARET R. DEFRANCISCO; WAYNE LEMMONS; VIRGINIA HAINES; VIRGINIA E. BAUER; CAROLE HEDINGER; JAMIE GILMARTIN; DELORES MATOS; BARHARTA O'HARA; WILLIAM T. JOURDAIN; DONALD DIFRANCESCO; CARLOS I. CORREA; SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY; APPELLATE DIVISION OF NEW JERSEY; NEWARK MUNICIPAL COURT; JUDGE THOMAS P. ZAMPINO; JUDGE ALPHONSE J. CIFELLO; JUDGE CRAIG R. HARRIS; JUDGE PAUL R. O'CAMILE; JUDGE GLENN GRANT; JUDGE DENNIS J. BRAITHWAITE; JUDGE LAWRENCE BILDER; JUDGE EDWIN H. STERN; JUDGE NAOMI EICHEN; JUDGE LORRAINE PARKER; JUDGE HARRIET KLEIN; JUDGE NEIL H. SHUSTER; JUDGE NANCY SIVILLI; HILLSIDE POLICE DEPT.; UNION COUNTY POLICE DEPT.; IRVINGTON POLICE DEPT.; ESSEX COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE; MICHAEL GALLISHAW; ARMANDO B. FONTOURA; PAULO DESOUSA; N. J. BUREAU OF HOUSING INSPECTION; ALVIN J. DYOTT;

CURTIS F. WATTS; WILLIAM M. CONNOLLY; JOSEPH DEBRONZO; MARK J. BOTSKO; DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES; FELICIA CRAWFORD; MARIA DORICENT; TONTE IKIRIKO; EMMANUEL ABESE; NEW JERSEY ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE; NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER; MARY BAXTER; MARIA GONZALEZ-JENNECK; CECIL TYNDALL; CHARLES AVERY CREWS; AMBER NOEL CREWS; TERRI M. PETTAWAY; TAWAYNA BAILEY; GLORIA DUGGINS; YOLANDA LABOY; HEATHER HALL; SUSAN POWERS; WILLIAM E. POWERS; JR.; POWERS KIRN, LLC; EDWARD E. CAPRIOLA, JR; JOHN DOES; JANE DOES

On Appeal From the United States District
For the District of New Jersey
(D.C. Civ. No. 05-cv-02986)
District Court Judge: Honorable Faith S. Hochberg

Submitted Under Third Circuit L.A.R. 34.1(a)
August 11, 2006
Before: FISHER, ADDISERT AND WEIS, CIRCUIT JUDGES
(Filed: August 16, 2006)

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

Appellant Joyce A. Caesar filed a civil Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act suit alleging violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(a), (b), and (d), against over seventy defendants, claiming a sweeping conspiracy to steal her winning lottery tickets and intimidate her into forfeiting the money. Caesar paid the filing fee in the District Court and then filed an application to proceed in forma pauperis ("IFP"). The District Court granted the application and dismissed the suit as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i). Caesar timely appealed.

Caesar alleges that since 2000, the defendants, including, inter alia, the former acting Governor of New Jersey, the Mayor of Jersey City, thirteen state judges, many state agencies and their employees, Powerball and Megamillions, and four police departments, took part in a vast and powerful conspiracy to steal her lottery winnings, an estimated $138,100,000. She alleges that on four separate occasions, she bought and signed high-valued jackpot-winning lottery tickets. In each instance, persons acting on behalf of the conspiracy stole her ticket and defrauded lottery officials to deprive her of her winnings. She alleges that everything from parking tickets and traffic stops to a foreclosure judgment in favor of Chase Manhattan Bank were carried out in furtherance of the conspiracy. Without elaboration, the District Court dismissed the complaint, concluding that it was frivolous on its face.

We have jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291 and exercise plenary review. See Mitchell v. Horn, 318 F.3d 523,530 (3d Cir. 2003). A court need not credit as true the factual allegations that are "fantastic" or "irrational and wholly incredible." Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 33 (1992). Although we have carefully considered Caesar's amended complaint and the attached documents, weighing the alleged facts in her favor, so far as possible, we conclude that the factual contentions are clearly baseless. See Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 327-28 (1989). Taken individually none of Caesar's allegations are fantastic. Rather it is the vast power, scope, and complication of the whole alleged conspiracy combined with the near statistical impossibility of winning four major lotteries that make the allegations surpass all credulity.

For the foregoing reasons, we will affirm the judgment of the District Court.

EXHIBIT 2

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

NO:06-1055

JOYCE A. CAESAR,

Appellant

vs.

MEGAMILLION BIGGAME LOTTERY; POWERBALL LOTTERY; NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY; NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF LOTTERY; DELAWARE DIVISION OF LOTTERY; CHASE MANHATTAN BANK; NEW YORK DIVISION OF LOTTERY; THEODORE WIZARD MILLS; BONEGAL PLOWDEN SPEARMAN; EDWARD ALLEN; ALLEN OLIVER; ESTATE OF GLORIA OLIVER; MARGARET R. DEFRANCISCO; WAYNE LEMMONS; VIRGINIA HAINES; VIRGINIA E. BAUER; CAROLE HEDINGER; JAMIE GILMARTIN; DELORES MATOS; BARHARTA O'HARA; WILLIAM T. JOURDAIN; DONALD DIFRANCESCO; CARLOS I. CORREA; SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY; APPELLATE DIVISION OF NEW JERSEY; NEWARK MUNICIPAL COURT; JUDGE THOMAS P. ZAMPINO; JUDGE ALPHONSE J. CIFELLO; JUDGE CRAIG R. HARRIS; JUDGE PAUL R. O'CAMILE; JUDGE GLENN GRANT; JUDGE DENNIS J. BRAITHWAITE; JUDGE LAWRENCE BILDER; JUDGE EDWIN H. STERN; JUDGE NAOMI EICHEN; JUDGE LORRAINE PARKER; JUDGE HARRIET KLEIN; JUDGE NEIL H. SHUSTER; JUDGE NANCY SIVILLI; HILLSIDE POLICE DEPT.; UNION COUNTY POLICE DEPT.; IRVINGTON POLICE DEPT.; ESSEX COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE; MICHAEL GALLISHAW; ARMANDO B. FONTOURA; PAULO DESOUSA; N. J. BUREAU OF HOUSING INSPECTION; ALVIN J. DYOTT; CURTIS F. WATTS; WILLIAM M. CONNOLLY; JOSEPH DEBRONZO; MARK J. BOTSKO; DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES; FELICIA CRAWFORD; MARIA

DORICENT; TONTE IKIRIKO; EMMANUEL ABESE; NEW JERSEY ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE; NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER; MARY BAXTER; MARIA GONZALEZ-JENNECK; CECIL TYNDALL; CHARLES AVERY CREWS; AMBER NOEL CREWS; TERRI M. PETTAWAY; TAWAYNA BAILEY; GLORIA DUGGINS; YOLANDA LABOY; HEATHER HALL; SUSAN POWERS; WILLIAM E. POWERS; JR.; POWERS KIRN, LLC; EDWARD E. CAPRIOLA, JR; JOHN DOES; JANE DOES

On Appeal From the United States District
For the District of New Jersey
(D.C. Civ. No. 05-cv-02986)
District Court Judge: Honorable Faith S. Hochberg

Submitted Under Third Circuit L.A.R. 34.1(a)
August 11, 2006
Before: FISHER, ADDISERT AND WEIS, CIRCUIT JUDGES
(Filed: August 16, 2006)

JUDGMENT

This cause came on to be heard on the record from the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey and was submitted pursuant to Third Circuit L.A.R. 34.1(a). On consideration whereof, it is now here

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED by this Court that the judgment of the District Court entered December 1, 2005, be and the same is hereby affirmed. All of the above in accordance with the opinion of this Court. Costs to be taxed against Appellant.

ATTEST:

/s/ Marcia M. Waldron, Clerk

DATED: August 16, 2006

EXHIBIT 3

NOT FOR PUBLICATION **CLOSED**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

JOYCE A. CAESAR

Plaintiff,

Civil Docket No. 05-2986 (FSH)

v.

ORDER

MEGAMILLION BIGGAME, LOTTERY, et. al.

December 1, 2005

Defendants.

HOCHBERG, District Judge:

This matter having come before the Court upon Plaintiff's complaint against Defendants, the Megamillion Biggame Lottery and 74 others, including the former acting Governor of New Jersey Donald DeFrancisco, thirteen Judges, five state-run lottery agencies, eleven high ranking lottery agency employees, four police departments, the New Jersey Bureau of Housing Inspection and its agents, the Division of Youth and Family Services, and the New Jersey Attorney General's Office, pursuant to 18U.S.C. §§ 1962 (b), (c) and (d), 28 U.S.C. § 1343, 42 U.S.C. § 1985 (3) and 18 U.S.C. § 1983 for violation of her civil rights, and this Court having granted Plaintiff application to proceed in *forma pauperis* pursuant to an Order dated November 9, 2005, and this Court having *sua sponte* screened the Complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2)(B) to determine if it is frivolous or fails to make a claim and this Court

having ordered that Plaintiff may amend her Complaint to state a valid cause of action by November 23, 2005 or the Complaint will be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2)(B); and

this Court having considered the Amended Complaint; and

it appearing that the Amended Complaint sets forth essentially the same allegations as the prior Complaint and

it appearing that Plaintiff's Complaint on its face is frivolous in that giving Plaintiff all reasonable inferences, the Complaint fails to state a claim and raises no federal ground upon which relief may be granted;

IT IS on this 1st day of December 2005, hereby

ORDERED that Plaintiff's Complaint is

DISMISSED as frivolous pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2)(B)(i); and it is further

ORDERED that this case is CLOSED.

/s/ Faith S. Hochberg
Hon. Faith S. Hochberg, U.S.D.J.

EXHIBIT 4

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

JOYCE A. CAESAR

Civil Docket No. 05-2986 (FSH)

Plaintiff,

v. **OPINION & ORDER**

MEGAMILLION BIGGAME LOTTERY, et. al., November 9, 2005

Defendants.

HOCHBERG, District Judge:

This matter comes before the Court upon Plaintiff's application seeking to proceed without prepayment of fees, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915, and upon her Complaint against Defendants, the Megamillion Biggame Lottery and 74 others, including the former acting Governor of New Jersey Donald DeFrancisco, thirteen Judges, five state-run lottery agencies, eleven high ranking lottery agency employees, four police departments, the New Jersey Bureau of Housing Inspection and its agents, the Division of Youth and Family Services, and the New Jersey Attorney General's Office, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962 (b), (c) and (d), 28 U.S.C. § 1343, 42 U.S.C. § 1985 (3) and 18 U.S.C. § 1983 for violation of her civil rights.

Plaintiff alleges that Defendants devised an elaborate racketeering scheme to steal, extort, and defraud her out of all winnings, past and future, from lottery tickets purchased by her

and containing her signature. Plaintiff alleges, inter alia, that the purchased four winning lottery tickets on which she affixed her signature, but that the tickets were stolen from her by Defendants John Does in furtherance of Defendants' scheme to defraud Plaintiff of any lottery winnings.[1]

This Court having reviewed the Plaintiff's indigent status and having *sua sponte* screened the Complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i) to determine if it is frivolous or fails to state a claim,[2] and

It appearing that several of the named parties in this suit are improper as they are extended statutory immunity,[3] and

---

[1] Plaintiff alleges to have won the Megamillion Lottery Jackpot on three separate occasions for a total winnings of one-hundred fifty eight million dollars and second-prize in a Delaware Powerball showing winning one hundred thousand dollars.

[2] This Court has discretion to determine the merits of an *in forma pauperis* claim to prevent litigants with no economic incentive from proceeding with frivolous or malicious lawsuits. The Third Circuit has held that a district court may dismiss an *in forma pauperis* claim as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. §1915(e)(2)(B)(i), if the claim is (1) of little or no weight, value or importance, (2) not worthy of serious attention, or (3) trivial. Deutsch v. United States, 67 F.3d 1080, 1086 (3d Cir. 1995). The *in forma pauperis* statute allows judges to "pierce the veil of the complaint's factual allegation" and dismiss those claims whose factual contentions are "clearly baseless," such as claims describing fantastic or delusional scenarios, whether or not there are judicially noticeable facts available to contradict them. Denton v. Hernandez, 504 U.S. 25, 32-33 (1992).

[3] States entities, such as Police Departments, the New Jersey Department of Treasury, the New Jersey and New York Division of Lottery, the New Jersey Superior Court, the New Jersey Appellate Division, the Newark Municipal Court, the New Jersey Bureau of Housing and Inspection, the Division of Youth and Family Services, the New Jersey Attorney General's Office, and the New Jersey Office of Public Defender, are all considered arms of the states and are not "persons" subject to suit under § 1983. See Briggs v. Moore, 2005 WL 1076059 (D.N.J. 2005); see also 28. U.S.C. § 1983. Similarly, judges acting in their judicial capacity are absolutely immune from suits under § 1983, unless they act in complete "absence of all jurisdiction." Mireles v. Waco, 502 U.S. 9, 11 (1991).

It appearing that Plaintiff's Complaint on its face is frivolous in that giving Plaintiff all reasonable inferences, the Complaint fails to state a claim and raises no federal ground upon which relief may be granted;

IT IS on this 9th day of November 2005, hereby

ORDERED that Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* is

GRANTED; and it is further

ORDERED that plaintiff may amend his Complaint by November 23, 2005 to state a valid cause of action; and it is further

ORDERED that if Plaintiff does not amend his Complaint by November 23, 2005, the Complaint will be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(i).

/s/ Faith S. Hochberg
Hon. Faith S. Hochberg, U.S.D.J.

EXHIBIT 5

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

CAESAR	Hon. Faith S. Hochberg
Plaintiff,	Civil No. 05-2986 (FSH)
v.	**ORDER**
MEGAMILLION BIGGAME, LOTTERY, et. al.	Date: June 24, 2005
Defendants.	

This Court hereby orders Plaintiff within fourteen (14) days of the date of this Order to serve and file a submission providing the following information:

1. The basis for jurisdiction in this case.

2. If the action has been filed on grounds of diversity jurisdiction, the citizenship of all named Plaintiffs and all named Defendants (including the citizenship of all members or partners in any non-corporate party).

3. If the action has been filed on grounds of diversity jurisdiction, a good faith statement of the dollar amount in controversy, with the basis for calculating damages and all supporting documentation. If any component of the damages

claimed cannot be stated with precision at this time, so indicate in the filing and state what information in needed to specify the computation of damages and the date upon which such information can be supplied.

4. If the action has been filed on the basis of federal question jurisdiction, the federal statutory provision that gives rise to the jurisdiction and the specific section that provides Plaintiff with a private right of action.

If the Defendant has a response to Plaintiff's submissions, such response shall be served and filed within twenty-one (21) days of this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ Faith S. Hochberg
Hon. Faith S. Hochberg, U.S.D.J.

EXHIBIT 6

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Honorable Patty Shwartz
United States Magistrate Judge

U.S. Post Office & Courthouse Bldg.
Federal Square, Newark, NJ 07101

(973) 645-6596

July 19, 2005

Joyce A. Caesar
67 Quabeck Avenue
2nd Floor
Irvington, New Jersey 07111

RE: JOYCE CAESAR v. MEGAMILLION BIGGAME LOTTERY, et al.
Civil Action No. 05-2986(FSH)

Dear Litigant:

I have been assigned case management responsibilities in the above-referenced matter. This letter is intended to advise you of some requirements established for the early stages of the litigation.

First, please provide my Chambers with the names and addresses of all attorneys involved in this case, when such information is available to you, and immediately supply a copy of this letter to your adversaries.

Second, Rule 4(m) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires that you serve a copy of the Summons and Complaint upon your adversaries within 120 days of the date of filing the Complaint. Otherwise, the action will be terminated.

Third, L. Civ. R. 26.1(b) requires counsel to confer and to submit a joint discovery plan before the initial conference, which will be scheduled as soon as one or more parties are joined. Scheduling of all motions will be addressed at the Rule 16 conference. Prior to that time, no motions, including motions to dismiss or motions to transfer, shall be filed without leave of Court.

Fourth, I draw counsel's attention to the voluntary disclosures mandated by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a). No other discovery shall be conducted until further Order of the Court.

Fifth, the Court has implemented an electronic case filing system for all documents filed with the Clerk of the Court. Beginning January 31, 2005, electronic case filing will be mandatory for all cases except those involving a pro se litigant. Registration forms, on-line training, policies and procedures can be obtained from the Clerk's Office or the website pacer.njd.uscourts.gov. On-site training is also available and can be arranged by contacting (973) 645-4439. Orders will be electronically filed. Paper copies will be provided to pro se litigants. Registered counsel will be notified when an order is filed but are responsible for retrieving and reviewing the contents.

Finally, all counsel are expected and required to be in Court on time and ready to proceed for all scheduled proceedings.

If you have any questions regarding any of these matters, please contact my Deputy Clerk, Amy Anderson at (973) 645-3715.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Patty Shwartz
PATTY SHWARTZ
United States Magistrate Judge

EXHIBIT 7

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

JOYCE CEASAR — Civil No. 05-2986 (FSH)

v. — ORDER ON INFORMAL APPLICATION

MEGAMILLION BIGGAME LOTTERY, et. al.,

This matter having come before the Court by way of letters dated October 24, 2005 and October 28, 2005, regarding the request of certain defendants that the Court extend the deadline for the filing of Answers or responses to the Complaint to a date after the Court convenes a conference to address any requests for leave to file motions to dismiss;

and the Court having reviewed the docket which reflects that the plaintiff has filed a Complaint against more than 70 defendants.

and the Court further noting that as of October 28, 2005 appearances have been entered on behalf of the defendants Newark Municipal Court, the New Jersey Division of Lottery, the New Jersey Bureau of Housing, the New Jersey Attorney General, the New Jersey Office of the Public Defender, the Multi-State Lottery Association (improperly listed as "Powerball Lottery"), Stern, Eichen, Parker, Dyott, Watts, Connolly, DeBronzo, Botsko, Shuster, Zampino, Sivilli, Harris, Tyndall, Baxter, and Jourdain;

and it appearing that these defendants have different deadlines for filing their Answers or other responding to the Complaint;

and it appearing that a coordinated schedule will allow the defendants to file appropriate Answers, motions or responses to the Complaint and the plaintiff will be able to consider and respond to all of the motions simultaneously;

and the Court further finding that this approach will avoid piece-mail motion practice;

and the Court having therefore determined that the schedule set forth herein would facilitate the efficient management of this case;

and the Court advising the parties that nothing herein shall be construed as a ruling regarding the merits of any motion;

and for good cause shown;

IT IS on this 28th day of October, 2005

ORDERED that any party who has been served with the Complaint as of October 28, 2005 shall Answer, move, or otherwise respond to the Complaint no later than **November 30, 2005**;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this date shall supersede
deadlines set by the Clerk's Office as of October 28, 2005;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that no discovery may take place absent further order of the Court;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that there shall be an in-person conference on **November 10, 2005 at 11:30 a.m.;** and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that counsel for hte New Jersey State defendants shall send copy of this Order to plaintiff

and all defense counsel known to them to be representing parties in this case.

/s/ Patty Shwartz
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

EXHIBIT 8

Other Orders/Judgments
2:05-cv-02986-FSH-PS CAESAR v. MEGAMILLION BIGGAME LOTTERY, et al

U.S. District Court

District of New Jersey (LIVE)

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was received from DD, entered on 6/24/2005 at 11:31 AM EDT and filed on 6/24/2005

Case Name: CAESAR v. MEGAMILLION BIGGAME LOTTERY et al
Case Number: 2:05-cv-2986
Filer:
Document Number:2

Docket Text;
ORDER that Pltf. w/in 14 days of the date of this Order serve & file a submission. If the Deft. Has a response to Pltf's submission, such response shall be served & fld. w/in 21 days of this Order. Signed by Judge Faith S. Hochberg on 6/14/05 (DD.)

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

Document description: Main Document
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1046708974
[Date=6/24/05][FileNumber+766214-0]
[420c6c75e61a86f69a85f2d5df027ca00c533f60491154524b5f78
757c6789a6487f63cf66ffb2697fb009b5d6bb7c37acdb6763f171a
5dc7dc56115103034]]

2:05-cv-2986 Notice will be electronically mailed to:

2:05-cv-2986 Notice will be delivered by other means to:

JOYCE A. CAESAR
67 QUABECK AVENUE
2ND FLOOR
IRVINGTON, NJ 07111

EXHIBIT 9

Service of Process:
2:05-cv-02986-FSH-PS CAESAR v. MEGAMILLION BIGGAME LOTTERY, et al

U.S. District Court

District of New Jersey (LIVE)

Notice of Electronic Filing
The following transaction was received from dc, entered on 7/12/2005 at 4:02 PM EDT and filed on 7/12/2005
Case Name: CAESAR v. MEGAMILLION BIGGAME LOTTERY et al
Case Number: 2:05-cv-2986
Filer:
Document Number:

Docket Text:
Summons issued as to EDWARD ALLEN, ALLEN OLIVER, ESTATE OF GLORIA OLIVER, MARGARET R. DEFRANCISCO, WAYNE LEMMONS, VIRGINIA HAINES, VIRGINIA E. BAUER, JAMIE GILMARTIN, WILLIAM T. JOURDAIN, CARLOS I. CORREA, SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY, NEWARK MUNICIPAL COURT, THOMAS P. ZAMPINO, GRAIG R. HARRIS, GLENN GRANT, LAWRENCE BILDER, EDWIN H. STERN, NAOMI EICHEN, LORAINE PARKER, HARRIET KLEIN, NEIL H. SHUSTER, NANCY SIVILLI, HILLSIDE POLICE DEPT., UNION COUNTY POLICE DEPT., ESSEX COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, MICHAEL GALLISHAW, ARMANDO B. FONTURA, POWERBALL LOTTERY, ALVIN J. DYOTT, CURTIS F. WATTS, WILLIAM M. CONNOLLY, JOSEPH DEBRONZO, DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES, FELICIA CRAWFORD, MARIA DORICENT, NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF PUBLIC DEFENDER, MARY P. BAXTER, MARIA GONZALEZ-JENNECK, CICEL TYNDALL, CHARLES AVERY CREWS, AMBER NOEL CREWS, TERRI M. PETTAWAY, NEW JERSEY DIVISION

OF LOTTERY, GLORIA DUGGINS, YOLANDA LABOY, Heather Hall, SARAH POWERS, WILLIAM E. POWERS, JR, POWERS KIRN, LLC, CHASE MANHATTAN BANK. Days Due – 20. (dc,)

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

2:05-cv-2986 Notice will be electronically mailed to:

2:05-cv-2986 Notice will be delivered by other means to:

JOYCE A. CAESAR
67 QUABECK AVENUE
2ND FLOOR
IRVINGTON, NJ 07111

EXHIBIT 10

(LOGO)
State of New Jersey
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF LAW
25 MARKET STREET
PO BOX 112
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0112
(Names Omitted in Printing)
November 9, 2005

The Honorable Patty Shwartz, U.S.M.J.
United States District Court for the District of New Jersey
U.S. Post Office & Courthouse Bldg., Rm. 477
P.O. Box Box 999
Newark, New Jersey 07101

Re: Caesar v. Megamillion BigGame Lottery, et al.
Civil Action No. 05-2986 (FSH)

Dear Judge Shwartz:

This office represents the State Defendants in the above-referenced matter. I write to memorialize the telephone call I received this evening at 5:30 p.m. from a law clerk advising that the status conference scheduled tomorrow, November 10, 2005, at 11:30 a.m., before Your Honor has been canceled. The clerk advised that District Judge Hochberg entered an order today dismissing the lawsuit, and requested that I contact the attorneys in the case to advise them of same. I have done so, where possible, via telephone messages, e-mail and by copy of this letter via fax. Please note that, as there is no telephone number listed for the pro se Plaintiff in PACER or on any filed document accessible to me via PACER, I have been unable to notify her except via regular mail.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Very truly yours,

PETER C. HARVEY
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW JERSEY

By: /s/ Matthew Sapienza

Matthew Sapienza
Deputy Attorney General

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EXHIBIT 11

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
CASE NO. 05-2986

JOYCE A. CAESAR, Pro Se

Plaintiff,

vs.

Megamillion Biggame Lottery	) AMENDED
Powerball Lottery	) COMPLAINT
New Jersey Department of Treasury	) with attachments
New Jersey Division of Lottery	) Trial by jury
New York Division of Lottery	) Requested
Delaware Division of Lottery	)
Chase Manhattan Bank	)
Theodore Wizard Mills	)
Bonegal Plowden Spearman	)
Edward Allen	)
Allen Oliver	)
Estate of Gloria Oliver	)
Margaret R. DeFrancisco	)
Wayne Lemmons	)
Virginia Haines	)
Virginia E. Bauer	)
Carol Hedinger	)
Jamie Gilmartin	)
Dolores Matos	)
Barbara O'Hare	)

William T. Jourdain)
Donald DiFrancesco)
Carlos I. Correa)
Superior Court of New Jersey)
Appellate Division of New Jersey)
Newark Municipal Court)
Judge Thomas P. Zampino)
Judge Alphonse J. Cifelli)
Judge Craig R. Harris)
Judge Paul R. Daniele)
Judge Glenn Grant)
Judge Dennis Braithwaite)
Judge Lawrence Bilder)
Judge Edwin H. Stern)
Judge Naomi Eichen)
Judge Lorraine Parker)
Judge Harriet Klein)
Judge Neil H. Shuster)
Judge Nancy Sivilli)
Hillside Police Dept.)
Union County Police Dept.)
Irvington Police Dept.)
Essex County Sheriff's Office)
Michael Gallishaw)
Armando B. Fontoura)
Paulo DeSousa)
N. J. Bureau of Housing Inspection)
Alvin J. Dyott)
Curtis F. Watts)
William M. Connolly)
Joseph Debronzo)
Mark J. Botsko)
Division of Youth and Family Services)
Felicia Crawford)
Maria Doricent)

Tonte Ikiriko)
Emmanuel Abebe)
New Jersey Attorney General's Office)
New Jersey Office of Public Defender)
Mary P. Baxter)
Maria Gonzalez-Jenneck,)
Cecil Tyndall)
Charles Avery Crews)
Amber Noel Crews)
Terri M. Pettaway)
Tawayna Bailey)
Gloria Duggins)
Yolanda Laboy)
Heather Hall)
Sarah Powers)
William E. Powers, Jr.)
Powers Kirn, LLC)
Dr. Edward A. Capriola)
Patricia Janiszewski)
Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC)
Ping Zuo)
Latifa Bittar)
John Does)
Jane Does)
)
Defendants.)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

1. This is an action brought by Plaintiffs seeking an order of protection for Plaintiff and Plaintiff family members, immediate injunctive relief and damages pursuant to the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO") Title 18 U.S. C. §§1964(a), and (c), for violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(a), (b), (c), and (d) against defendants who devised an elaborate racketeering scheme

that was and is ongoing and continuous to rob, extort, and defraud Plaintiff depriving Plaintiffs of rights, privileges, secured or protected by the Constitution of the United States, federal and state statutes under the color of law which subjected and continues to subject Plaintiff and Plaintiff family members to a pattern of racketeering activities by multiple schemes and multiple defendants affecting interstate commerce involving systematic, long standing, ongoing, governmental corruption, consisting of numerous predicate acts of fraud, fraudulent concealment, mail fraud, wire fraud, computer fraud, radio and media fraud, bribery, case fixing, intimidation, suborning perjury, terrorism, threats of defendants' association with organized crime, issuing warrants threatening the arrests of plaintiff and plaintiff family members, continuous and ongoing illegal and inappropriate surveillance, illegal seizures and fraudulent sale of Plaintiff's property, invasion of privacy, attempted murder, and murder. The activities are being carried out in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff of all winnings, past and future, from any lottery tickets purchased and belonging to Plaintiff albeit they possessed the signature of Plaintiff, by a manifestation of the opposing power to Plaintiff in order to deter Plaintiff from asserting claim to winnings from tickets rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

JURISDICTION, STANDING AND VENUE

2. This Court has jurisdiction over these claims for relief under 18 U.S.C. § 1964(a) and 28 U.S. C. 1331, 28 U.S.C. 1343.

3. Title 18 United State Code § 1964(c) allows any person injured in his business or property by reason of a violation of 18 U.S.C. §1962 to sue in district court and recover treble damages, cost of suit and attorney fees.

4. Title 28 United States § 1331 gives district court original jurisdiction for claims arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. This action involves a federal question under 18 U.S.C. §1962(b), (c), and (c).

5. Title 28 united States Code §1343 allows anyone to seeking relief in district court for relief for claims arising from deprivation of right, privileges, and immunities under the color of law.

6. Venue is proper in the United States District for the District of New Jersey pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§1965(a) and (b) and pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. §1391. Plaintiffs reside in the District of New Jersey and most of the predicate acts and federal causes of action arose in New Jersey. All property wrongfully taken from plaintiffs was taken from plaintiff in New Jersey while plaintiffs were residents of New Jersey. All plaintiffs participated in wrongful conduct that affected New Jersey interests, including property and plaintiffs residences.

PARTIES

7. Plaintiff, Pro Se, Joyce Caesar, is a resident of the State of New Jersey and resides in Irvington, New Jersey. She is licensed as an attorney in the State of New Jersey and the State of Pennsylvania and also trained in the art of bar code scanning in Asset Management at Verizon as a Corporate Trainer.

8. Defendant Megamillion/Big Game Lottery is the multistate lottery game sold in the States of Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Virginia, Washington and Texas.whose address is c/o President Buddy W. Roogow, Montgomery Business Park, 1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 330, Baltimore, Maryland 21230.

9. Defendant, Powerball Lottery is the multistate lottery game sold in the States of Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, U.S. Virgin Islands, Vermont, Washington, D.C., West Virginia and Wisconsin whose

headquarters is located at 4400 NW Urbandale Drive, Urbandale, Iowa 50322.

10. Defendant, the New Jersey Department of Treasury is an agency of the State of New Jersey and is headquarterd at 50 West State Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

11. Defendant, the New Jersey Division of Lottery is an agency of the State of New Jersey and is headquartered at 1 Lawrence Park Complex, Lawrenceville, New Jersey 08648.

12. Defendant, The New York State Lottery is an agency of the State of New York headquartered at 1 Broadway Center, Schenectady, NY 12301-7500

13. Defendant, Chase Manhattan Bank is a business conducting business within of New Jersey whose address for service is Powers Kirn LLC., 9 East Stow Road, Suite C, Marlton, New Jersey 08053.

14. Defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills is a resident of the State of New Jersey whose address is unknown at this time. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

15. Defendant, Bonegal P. Spearman is a resident of the State of New Jersey whose address is 228 Wainwright Street, Newark, New Jersey 07112. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

16. Defendant, Allen Oliver is a resident of the State of New Jersey whose address is unknown at this time. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

17. Defendant, the estate of Gloria Oliver was a resident of the State of New Jersey. She was the spouse of Allen Oliver. She is deceased since September 9, 2003. The address of the estate is unknown at this time.

18. Defendant, Edward Allen. is a resident of the State of New Jersey whose address is 632 Garfield Street, Jersey City, New Jersey 07302. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

19. Defendant, Margaret R. DeFrancisco, is now a resident of the state of Georgia. Her current business address is 250 Williams Street, Inforum Suite 3000, Atlanta, Georgia 30303. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein DeFrancisco was employed as Director for the New York State Lottery. She is being sued in her individual capacity..

20. Defendant, Wayne Lemmons is a resident of the State of Delaware. His business address is 1575 McKee Road, Suite 102, Dover, Delaware 19904-1903. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Lemmons was employed as Director for the Delaware Lottery. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

21. Defendant, Virginia Haines is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her current address is unknown. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Haines was employed as Executive Director for the New Jersey Lottery. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

22. Defendant, Virginia E. Bauer is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her current address is unknown. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein. All times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Bauer was employed as Executive Director for the New Jersey Lottery. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

23. Defendant Carol Hedinger is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her current address is unknown. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein. Bauer was employed as Executive Director for the New Jersey Lottery.

24. Defendant, Jamie Gilmartin is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her current business address is 36 West State Street,

Trenton, New Jersey 08625, At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Gilmarttin was employed as Public Information Officer for the New Jersey Lottery.

25. Defendant, Dolores Matos is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her current business address is 1 Lawrence Park Circle, Lawrenceville, New Jersey 08648. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Matos was employed as Custodian of Records for the New Jersey Lottery. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

26. Defendant, Barbara O;Hare is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her current business address is 50 West State Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, O'Hare was employed as Manager, Government Records Access Unit for the New Jersey Department of Treasury She is being sued in her individual capacity.

27. Defendant, William T. Jourdain is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 1 Lawrence Park Circle, Lawrenceville, New Jersey 08648. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Jourdain was employed as Acting Executive Director for the New Jersey Lottery. He is being sued in her individual capacity.

28. Defendant, Donald DiFrancesco is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current address is unknown. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, DiFrancesco Acting Governor for the State of New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

29. Defendant, Carlos I. Correa is a resident of the State of New York. His current business address is 1 Broadway Center, Schenectady, NY 12301-7500. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Correa was employed as Investigator for the New York State Lottery. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

30. Defendant, Superior Court of New Jersey is an agency of the State of New Jersey headquartered at Hughes Justice Complex, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

31. Defendant, Appellate Court of New Jersey is an agency of the State of New Jersey headquartered at Hughes Justice Complex, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

32. Defendant, Newark Municipal Court is an agency of the State of New Jersey headquartered at 31 Green Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

33. Defendant, Judge Thomas P. Zampino is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 212 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Zampino was employed as a Judge in the Superior Court of New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

34. Defendant, Judge Alphonse J. Cifelli is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 212 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Cifelli was employed as a Judge in the Superior Court of New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

35. Defendant, Judge Craig R. Harris is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 212 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Harris was employed as a Judge in the Superior Court of New Jersey. He his being sued in his individual capacity..

36. Defendant, Judge Paul R. Daniele is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 31 Green Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Daniele was employed as a Judge in the Newark Municipal Court. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

37. Defendant, Judge Glenn Grant is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 212 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Grant was employed as a Judge in the Superior Court of New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

38. Defendant, Judge Dennis Braithwaite is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 1201 Bacharach Blvd., Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401-4510. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Braithwaite was employed as a Judge in the Appellate Court of New Jersey. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

39. Defendant, Judge Lawrence Bilder is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 595 Lawrence Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey 07306. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, was employed as a Judge in the Appellate Court of New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

40. Defendant, Judge Edwin H. Stern is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 158 Headquarters Plaza, Morristown, New Jersey 07960. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Stern was employed as a Judge in the Appellate Court of New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

41. Defendant, Judge Naomi Eichen is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 25 Main Street, Hackensack, New Jersey 07601-7015. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Eichen was employed as a Judge in the Appellate Court of New Jersey. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

42. Defendant, Judge Lorraine Parker is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 43-47 High Street, Newton, New Jersey 07860. At all times relevant to the acts and

occurrences complained of herein, Parker was employed as a Judge in the Appellate Court of New Jersey. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

43. Defendant, Judge Harriet Klein is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 212 Washington Street, New Jersey 07102. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Klein was employed as a Judge in the Superior Court of New Jersey. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

44. Defendant, Judge Neil H. Shuster is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is Hughes Justice Complex, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Shuster was employed as a Judge in the Superior Court of New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

45. Defendant, Judge Nancy Sivilli is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her current business address is 212 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Sivilli was employed as a Judge in the Superior Court of New Jersey. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

46. Defendant, the Hillside Police Depart is an agency of the state of New Jersey and is headquartered at Liberty and Hillside Avenue, Hillside, New Jersey 07205.

47. Defendant, the Union County Police Department is an agency of the state of New Jersey and is headquartered at 2 Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey 07201.

48. Defendant, the Irvington, Police Department is an agency of the State of New Jersey and is headquartered at Civic Square, Irvington, New Jersey 07111.

49. Defendant, the Essex County Sheriff's Office is an agency of the State of New Jersey and is headquartered at Essex County Courts Building, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

50. Defendant, Michael Gallishaw is a resident of the State of New Jersey whose address is currently unknown. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

51. Defendant Armando B. Fontoura is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His business address is Essex County Courts Building, Newark, New Jersey 07102.

52. Defendant, Paulo DeSousa is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His business address is 920 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, DeSousa was employed as an Inspector for the City of Newark. New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

53. Defendant, New Bureau of Housing Inspection is an agency of the State of New Jersey whose headquarters is located at 101 So. Broad Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

54. Defendant, Alvin J. Dyott is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His business address is 101 So. Broad Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Dyott was employed as an Inspector for the New Jersey Bureau of Housing Inspection. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

55. Defendant, Curtis F. Watts is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His address is currently unknown. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Watts was employed as Chief, Bureau of Housing Inspection for the State of New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

56. Defendant, William M. Connolly, is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His business is 101 So. Broad Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences

complained of herein, Connolly was employed as Director, Bureau of Housing Inspection for the State of New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

57. Defendant, Joseph Debronzo, is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 101 So. Broad Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Debronzo was employed as Inspector at the Bureau of Housing Inspection for the State of New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

58. Defendant, Mark J. Botsko, is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 101 So. Broad Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Botsko was employed as Acting Chief at the Bureau of Housing Inspection for the State of New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

59. Defendant, Division of Youth and Family Services is an agency within the State of New Jersey who address is 1 Montgomery Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

60. Defendant, Felicia Crawford is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her address is currently unknown. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Crawford was employed by the Division of Youth and Family Services Screening Unit. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

61. Defendant, Maria Doricent is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her current business address is 650 Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Doricent was employed as Caseworker at the Division of Youth and Family Services. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

62. Defendant, Tonte Ikiriko is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her address is currently unknown. At all times relevant

to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Ikiriko was employed as a Caseworker for the Division of Youth and Family Services. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

63. Defendant, Emmanuel Abebe is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 650 Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Abebe was employed as Caseworker at the Division of Youth and Family Services. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

64. Defendant, New Jersey Attorney General's Office is an agency of the State of New Jersey whose headquarters is located at Hughes Justice Complex, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

65. Defendant, New Jersey Office of Public Defender is an agency of the State of New Jersey whose headquarters is located at Hughes Justice Complex, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.

66. Defendant, Mary P. Baxter is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her current business address is 124 Halsey Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Baxter was employed as a Deputy Attorney General by the New Jersey Attorney General's Office. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

67. Defendant, Maria Gonzalez-Jenneck is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her current business address is 31 Clinton Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Gonzalez-Jenneck was employed as an Attorney by the New Jersey Office of Public Defender. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

68. Defendant, Cecil Tyndall is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His current business address is 31 Clinton Street, Newark, New Jersery 07102. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Tyndall was employed as an

Investigator by the New Jersey Office of Public Defender. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

69. Defendant, Charles Avery Crews is thought to be a resident of the State of New Jersey. However, his address is currently unknown. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

70. Amber Noel Crews is thought to be a resident of the State of New Jersey. However, his address is currently unknown. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

71. Defendant, Terri M. Pettaway is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her address is 141 Goodwin Avenue, Newark, New Jersey 07108. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

72. Defendant, Tawayna F. Bailey is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her address is 61 Quabeck Avenue, Irvington, New Jersey. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

73. Defendant, Gloria Duggins is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her address is currently unknown. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Duggins was employed as a Paternity Test Clerk by Essex County Child Support Enforcement. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

74. Defendant, Yolanda Laboy is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her address is currently unknown. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Laboy was employed as a Paternity Test Coordinator Assistant by Essex County Child Support Enforcement. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

75. Defendant, Heather Hall is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her address is currently unknown. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Hall was employed as a. She is being sued in her individual capacity.

76. Defendant Sarah Powers is a resident of the State of New Jersey. Her business address is Powers Kirn LLC., 9 East Stow Road, Suite C, Marlton, New Jersey 08053. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Powers was conducting the business of Powers Kirn, LLC. She is being sued in her corporate and individual capacity.

77. Defendant, William E. Powers, Jr. is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His business address is Powers Kirn LLC., 9 East Stow Road, Suite C, Marlton, New Jersey 08053. At all times relevant to the acts and occurrences complained of herein, Powers was conducting the business of Powers Kirn, LLC. He is being sued in his corporate and individual capacity.

78. Defendant, Dr. Edward A. Capriola is a resident of the State of New Jersey. His business address is 195 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. He is being sued in his individual capacity.

79. Defendant, Patricia Janiszewski is a resident of the state of New Jersey. Her business address is Richard J. Hughes Justice Complex, 25 Market Street, CN-006, Trenton, New Jersey. Patricia Janiszewski is being sued in her individual capacity.

80. Defendant, Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC, is a New Jersey Corporation formed in the state of New Jersey.

81. Defendant, Pin Zuo is a resident of Weston, Ma. His address is 193 Boston Post Road, Weston, Ma. 02493. Ping Zuo is being sued in his individual capacity.

82. Defendant Latifa Bittar is a resident of the state of New Jersey. Her business address is 212 Washington Street, Newark, New Jersey 07102. Latifa Bittar is being sued in her individual capacity.

83. Defendant DOES are unknown to plaintiff and will be named in their official, corporate, and and/or individual capacities, and will be sued as their identities become known to Plaintiff.

REQUEST FOR EXPEDITION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C.§1966

84. This is a lawsuit with serious allegations that raises alarming issues with compelling and grave national and governmental interest

FACTS

85. Defendants, who are individuals employed by the government, some in influential political or governmental positions, their family and/or friends, private persons and corporations, does business with or within the state, or have some affiliation with the State of New Jersey, have devised an ongoing and continuous racketeering scheme whose purpose is to steal, rob, extort, and defraud Plaintiff, Joyce Caesar, out of large winnings from any lottery tickets, purchased by Plaintiff, Joyce Caesar, both in the past and in the future.

86. The lives of Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family members are in danger of grave bodily harm prior to and of this filing from the defendants' engagement in the ongoing and continuous racketeering enterprise, with menacing conduct projected into the infinite future. Therefore plaintiff is restrained from actively seeking the names of certain defendants, Thus, until such time as the identity of John Does are uncovered, Plaintiff respectfully requests permission from the court to amend this complaint by adding cause of actions, defendants, witnesses and predicate acts as information becomes available.

87. In furtherance of the scheme devised by defendants to rob, extort and defraud plaintiff out of large winnings from several lottery tickets, plaintiff and plaintiff family members have become continuous and ongoing victims of vicious fear tactics, intimidation and terrorist tactics engaged in by defendants consisting of conduct including continuous and ongoing intimidation, threats by Division of Youth and Family Services to remove Plaintiff's grandchildren from Plaintiff's home,

unwarranted patrolling and surveillance of Plaintiff and Plaintiff's home by individuals, including individuals driving State Government owned cars, and Police Officers from Union County, Hillside, Irvington, and Union, New Jersey, illegal entry into plaintiffs home, car, and office, stealing incriminating documents, and other winning lottery tickets, unconstitutional stops of Plaintiff and Plaintiff's daughter, unconstitutional seizures of Plaintiff's properties, corrupt court proceedings, baseless complaints and false charges initiated against plaintiff, plaintiff's clients and plaintiff's children facilitated by corrupt government officials, individual and business associates affiliated with the state of New Jersey for the purpose of convincing Plaintiff that any efforts rendered by Plaintiff to claim ownership of the winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff will be futile and perhaps even deadly for Plaintiff and/or Plaintiff family members. The defendants continue to commit acts of robbery, fraud, swindle, illegal entry, theft and seizure of Plaintiff's property, extortion of fees and fines from plaintiff "under the color of law" to illustrate to plaintiff the rivals vast powers and capabilities for the purpose of dissuading Plaintiff from asserting her rights to claiming winning lottery tickets rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

88. Plaintiff respectfully requests that the court subpoena and review all documents and notice be taken of the following judicial records all which reveal the pattern of the racketeering enterprise and were decided on the based on "favors" rather than the merits of the case, carried out in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff:

(a) Theodore Wizard Mills v. Joyce Caesar, A-3991-00TS

(b) DYFS v. Joyce Caesar & Jameisha Carter, FN-07-347-01

(c) Jacquel Carter v. Andre Brown, A-6078-01T2

(d) City of Newark v. William Hargrove, Police Case #33252002 & Docket#C-00H3585

(e) Commissioner, Dept. of Community Affairs v. Joyce Caesar, DJ-81502-02

(g) Chase Manhattan Bank As Trustee v. Joyce A. Caesar, F-11389-04

89. More specifically, On June 7, 2000 Plaintiff, Joyce Caesar, purchased from Krauszer's convenience store in Montvale, New Jersey, a $5.00 cash option lottery ticket containing five boards for the June 9, 2000 Big Game Drawing, providing Plaintiff, Joyce Caesar, with five chances to win the Big Game Lottery. On the same date, Plaintiff, Joyce Caesar, accidentally left the ticket, at the home of Defendants, Gloria and Allen Oliver, in East Orange, New Jersey, where plaintiff, Joyce Caesar, had gone with her then paramour, Defendant Theodore Wizard Mills. However, Plaintiff, Joyce Caesar affixed her signature on the back of the ticket. Plaintiff, Joyce Caesar and Defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills, went to the home of Defendants Gloria and Allen Oliver for the purpose of Defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills entering into an agreement with Defendant, Allen Oliver, to have Defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills, a singer, to sing at the wedding of the daughter of Defendant, Allen Oliver.

90. On June 9, 2000 all of the numbers drawn for the Big Game drawing exactly matched one of the boards on ticket that Plaintiff had left at the home of Defendants, Gloria and Allen Oliver, making the ticket the winner of the Big Game top prize with an annuity value of $46 million.

91. Allen Oliver, works for the city of Jersey City as a Computer Program Manager, (see attachment 1). Gloria Oliver, now deceased, worked for Verizon for thirty-two (32) years. Jack E. Oliver was once an advisor to President Eisenhower from 1958 to 1959 (see attachment 2), and graduated from the same high school, Massillion Washington High, in Ohio, as Melvin Milligan, the name of the deceased individual used to claim the winning ticket. Both Jack E. Oliver and Melvin Milligan were honored by the high school's alumni in 1988 (see attachment 3). Melvin Milligan died December 28, 1994.

92. Allen Oliver worked for Glenn Cunningham, the deceased Mayor of Jersey City. Glenn Cunningham apparently had close ties with the Oliver family, In fact, Carole Oliver-Fair was scheduled on program to do the prelude at his service (see attachment 4).

93. Glenn Cunningham was also a New Jersey State Senator at the time of his death. Moreover, throughout his career, he has worked in many high ranking positions which afforded him the opportunity to form close ties and make contact with other high ranking individuals, including judges, police officers and other professionals throughout the State of New Jersey. His high ranking positions allowed him to form allies in other states such as Delaware where one of the lottery tickets stolen from Plaintiff was fraudulently redeemed (see attachment5). Moreover, Glenn Cunningham once held the high ranking position of U.S. Marshall, and a U.S. Marshall from Delaware, David W. Thomas, acquainted with Glenn Cunningham, made remarks at his service (see attachment 6).

94. The close contact ties of Glenn Cunningham can be linked to many if not all of the defendants in this case, some of them having the same surnames as Cunningham allies. More specifically, he was a Jersey City Police officer over twenty four years (24) and served as Captain. Raymond Ryan who was Director, Security, Audit, Licensing of New Jersey Lottery was previously a Jersey City police officer for twenty five (25) years. As Captain, Cunningham was obviously acquainted with Mr. Ryan. Mr. Ryan work with and had ties with all of the high ranking lottery officials. Moreover, he shared the same surname as Judge Peter V. Ryan who appeared to had formed an ally with Plaintiff's then paramour defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills.

95. Glenn Cunningham was also previously a Hudson County Freeholder and was obviously acquainted with Hudson County Freeholder Alfred J. Cifelli, who shares the same surname as defendant, Judge Alfonse J. Cifelli who presided over the case to

fraudulent negate the paternity of the father of the granddaughter of Plaintiff.

96. Moreover, the positions he held in Hudson County also acquainted him with former Hudson County Executive, Robert Janiszewski, who share the same surname as defendant, Patricia Janiszewski, who sent Plaintiff letter improperly impounding Appellate case involving Plaintiff and defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills (see attachment 7).

97. In addition, Glenn Cunningham was "friends" with Governor James McGreevey who was also reared in Jersey City (see attachment 8). He was also ally with defendant, Edward Allen (see attachment 9) who is Executive Director of Rahway Community Action Organization which formed a subsidiary, Liberty City Productions, in 2001 (see attachment 10) and defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills, Plaintiff's ex-paramour, was named Commissioner as a reward for his participation in the scheme (see attachment 11).

98. Additionally, Glenn Cunningham's position as a police officer for twenty-five years (25) and as Hudson County's Director of Public Safety afforded him to form ties with Police throughout the state of New Jersey.

99. Morover, Judge Lawrence Bilder conducts the business of the Appellate Division of Superior Court of New Jersey from Jersey City.

100. Furthermore, members of the Oliver family are in high ranking political positions throughout the state of New Jersey. Karen McCoy Oliver is the Mayor of Hillside, New Jersey where Plaintiff was continually followed and harassed by police and Plaintiff and Plaintiff's daughter was stopped without cause by police. Sheila Y. Oliver is the Assistant Essex County Administrator and a New Jersey State Representative. Judge Lorraine C. Parker share a name "Parker" common to relatives of Allen Oliver or who share common relatives with Allen Oliver.

101. Judge Naomi Eichen conducts the business of the Appellate Division of Superior Court of New Jersey from Hackensack, New Jersey. Plaintiff's daughter was over medicated at Hackensack Medical Center and the group claiming ownership to Plaintiff's stolen ticket from the December 3, 2004 lottery drawing call themselves Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC.

102 Former Acting Governor Donald DiFrancesco resides in Union County, New Jersey where Union County Police laid in wait to stop Plaintiff.

103. On information and belief Defendant Allen Oliver and his wife used family members and his position and relationship with the Mayor of Jersey City to provide him with access to influential and high-ranking governmental officials who helped him devise a scheme to claim the winnings from Plaintiff's winning lottery ticket, bearing Plaintiff's signature, worth forty-six million dollars ($46,000,000.00). Defendant Allen and his wife used available connections, and sought favors from individuals in influential and high-ranking positions, including judges, police officers and other state employees to devise and carry out a continuing and ongoing scheme to conduct a pattern of racketeering activities for the purpose of defrauding Plaintiff of all winnings from any lottery tickets purchased and belonging to Plaintiff even though they possessed the signature of Plaintiff, including the one accidentally left at the home of Defendants and all future winning tickets purchased by Plaintiff.

104. In furtherance of the scheme, sometime in late June of 2000, Defendant Judge Peter V. Ryan, and his wife, began appearing at functions for the church where Plaintiff, Joyce Caesar, and Defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills attended. At one point Plaintiff, Joyce Caesar, spoke with Defendant, Judge Peter V. Ryan, who told her to bring Defendant Theodore Wizard Mills down to the courthouse with her sometime and he would provide them with a tour.

105. Moreover, sometime during the summer of 2000, although Plaintiff had no idea of the cause, Plaintiff, Joyce Caesar, and

Defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills began to notice individuals sitting watching them as they undertook their daily jog. Defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills even commented at one time that he thought the people watching were associated with the FBI.

106. In addition, on or about September 4, 2000 defendant, Union County Police Officer John Doe sat in his vehicle in the park on North Union Avenue waiting for plaintiff to pass. Once Plaintiff passed the park Defendant, Officer John Doe began following Plaintiff and illegally stopped Plaintiff without probable cause, on the false pretense that the stop lights on plaintiff's vehicle were inoperable although there was no stop sign in the path where the officer began to follow plaintiff to the point where the officer stopped plaintiff. This stop resulted in the towing of plaintiff's vehicle by the officer. The stop occurred around the corner from Plaintiff's resident, therefore Plaintiff, sent her grandchild, who was riding with Plaintiff, to her house to return with Defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills, who resided with Plaintiff at the time. Once Theodore Wizard Mills came on the scene, Plaintiff, demonstrated to the Officer, in the presence of Theodore Wizard Mills that the stoplights were, in fact, operating properly. On two other occasions after March 2003, Plaintiffs experienced the same behavior from Union County Police, i.e. waiting in wait for Plaintiff, following Plaintiff and subsequently stopping Plaintiff. On one of the stops, Plaintiff was given a summons, and on the other occasion Plaintiff was told it was an "investigative stop." The purpose was to began the process of harassing and intimidating Plaintiff in an effort to illustrate defendant's connections and power so that by the time the winning lottery ticket, left at the home of Gloria and Allen Oliver, was presented for claiming the prize, forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00), Plaintiff would be deterred from asserting rights to winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff. On the subsequent two occasions Plaintiff informed the officers that the theft of the lottery tickets was the reason the officers were being told to stop Plaintiff. In retaliation, Plaintiff's remaining vehicle was towed from in front of her garage and impounded by Irvington Police.

107. Also sometime in September 2000, Defendant, Bonegal Plowden Spearman, then not known to Plaintiff, but who Plaintiff, later learned is a relative of Defendant, Allen Oliver, began appearing on many occasions at 5:00 a.m. standing around the track field, where Defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills, and Plaintiff commonly jogged. Often, because of the early hour, Plaintiff and the two Defendants, Theodore Wizard Mills and Bonegal Plowden Spearman were the only ones at the field. However, Bonegal Plowden Spearman, never walked or ran around the track she just stood near the exit. Bonegal Plowden Spearman's purpose was to solicit Theodore Wizard Mills, Plaintiff's then paramour, into participating in the conspiracy to defraud Plaintiff, out of the winnings from the signed winning lottery ticket purchased by Plaintiff and then in possession of Allen and Gloria Oliver.

108. Moreover, on a Friday prior to October 14, 2000, two John Does, Essex County Sheriff Officers, appeared at the home of Plaintiff with an arrest warrant seeking the arrest of Theodore Wizard Mills.

109. Theodore Wizard Mills was not there, however, Plaintiff spoke with John Does, who indicated that the warrant was issued because of a one thousand dollar ($1,000.00) fine purportedly owed by Theodore Wizard Mills, outstanding from 1991.

110. Plaintiff, informed the John Doe Sheriff Officers that she was an attorney and that she would make sure Theodore Wizard Mills presented himself at Essex County Courthouse to answer the warrant on the upcoming Monday.

111. On the Monday following, Plaintiff appeared with Theodore Wizard Mills, before Judge, Peter V. Ryan. Plaintiff, a licensed attorney, was puzzled why Judge Peter V. Ryan failed to ask Plaintiff's appearance for the record, although when Theodore Wizard Mills' case was called Plaintiff stood beside Theodore Wizard Mills where attorney's usually stand. Instead Judge Peter V. Ryan addressed only Theodore Wizard Mills, as if Theodore Wizard Mills appeared alone, without the presence of

an attorney. Following the proceedings, Plaintiff wrote a personal check for $50 for the first payment for Theodore Wizard Mills repayment of the alleged $1,000 owed. The cancelled check was later stolen from Plaintiff's home by John Does illegally entering Plaintiff's home. On information and belief the purpose of the warrant and subsequent proceedings was to further the scheme to defraud Plaintiff, of her lottery winnings, and to coerce Theodore Wizard Mills into participating in the conspiracy making certain that Theodore Wizard Mills was not available in November, to testify for Plaintiff in court, regarding the illegal stop.

112. Subsequently, On October 24, 2000, Plaintiff asked Theodore Wizard Mills, to leave her home based on Plaintiff belief that Theodore Wizard Mills' recent drastic change in behavior was the result of his involvement in another. relationship.

113. Theodore Wizard Mills moved out of the home of Plaintiff on October 25, 2000, with the assistance of Plaintiff and Plaintiff's son. Plaintiff was subsequently made aware of a purported relationship between Theodore Wizard Mills and Bonegal Plowden Spearman. The relationship of Theodore Wizard Mills and Bonegal Plowden Spearman, a relative of Defendant, Allen Oliver, was a smokescreen for the real purpose of their association that was in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to rob Plaintiff of her lottery winnings.

114. On December 7, 2000 Judge Craig Harris issued a Temporary Restraining Order against Plaintiff, on the basis of a false complaint filed by Theodore Wizard Mills alleging that he had been threatened and stalked by Plaintiff.

115. On December 8, 2000, Plaintiff, sought a restraining order against Theodore Wizard Mills, however, Clerk John Doe, refused to allow Plaintiff to file a complaint for a restraining order against Theodore Wizard Mills although Plaintiff complained that Theodore Wizard Mills had choked and

threatened Plaintiff when Plaintiff asked Theodore Wizard Mills to leave her home.

116. On February 20, 2001, Judge Craig Harris dismissed the Temporary Restraining Order on a continuous until June 14, 2001. During the hearing Theodore Wizard Mills falsely indicated that only he, Theodore Wizard Mills, not Plaintiff, was involved in the church where he and Plaintiff attended. Moreover, Theodore Wizard Mills made sure to mention Judge Peter V. Ryan by telling Judge Craig Harris that the church was attended and had the blessing of Judge Peter V. Ryan. Theodore Wizard Mills, also falsely stated that the date of separation between Plaintiff and Theodore Wizard Mills, was September 25, 2000 instead of the actual date of October 25, 2000 in order to conceal that Theodore Wizard Mills' appearance before Judge Peter V. Ryan was prior to the separation date of Theodore Wizard Mills, and Plaintiff.

117. The purpose of the proceedings was to intimidate Plaintiff and to warn Plaintiff to have no contact with Theodore Wizard Mills, or anyone knowing Theodore Wizard Mills in order to facilitate the impending scheme, so that when the ticket was claimed, the true identity and/or the location of both Allen and Gloria Oliver would not be uncovered.

118. Although, Plaintiff had no further communication or contact with Defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills, Plaintiff continued to exercise her First Amendment Constitutional Rights to communicate and associate with mutual friends and family members.

119. Upon information and belief, on March 20, 2001 Judge Craig Harris issued Theodore Wizard Mills another Temporary Restraining Order against Plaintiff after Theodore Wizard Mills followed instructions to encounter Plaintiff in Weequahic Park on March 19, 2001 and provoke verbal altercation with Plaintiff. The purpose and intent of this intentional encounter of Theodore Wizard Mills with Plaintiff was to further the scheme to defraud and retaliate against Plaintiff for exercising her First Amendment

Right to Free Speech by providing Theodore Wizard Mills another opportunity to file for a restraining order and bring Plaintiff in front of the court to further assert the immensity of the power against Plaintiff.

120. On March 21, Clerk John Doe, again refused to allow Plaintiff to appeal or apply for a restraining order against Theodore Wizard Mills.

121. Upon information and belief, on March 26, 2001, Judge Craig Harris cleared the courtroom and openly announced that he had to speak with John Doe, from the New Jersey Attorney General's Office immediately prior to hearing the complaint of Theodore Wizard Mills against Plaintiff. The purpose of this communication was to discuss and arrange with Judge Craig Harris the outcome of the proceedings against Plaintiff. After the hearing, Clerk John Doe, again, after speaking with Judge Craig Harris, refused to allow Plaintiff to apply for a restraining order against Theodore Wizard Mills.

122. Upon information and belief the purpose this appearance by John Doe, from the New Jersey Attorney General's Office and the announcement by Judge Craig Harris was to reveal to Plaintiff the powers against Plaintiff and to corrupt and assure that the outcome of the proceedings resulted in the issuance of a permanent restraining order to induce fear in Plaintiff of any further communication between Plaintiff, and anyone known to Theodore Wizard Mills, in violation of Plaintiff's First Amendment Constitutional rights, to lessen the chance of the identity of Gloria and/or Allen Oliver being divulged when the ticket left over their house by Plaintiff was later publicly claimed.

123. During the course of the proceedings Judge Craig Harris, attempted to suppress any testimony of Plaintiff's, and warned Plaintiff that communicating with basically anyone known to Theodore Wizard Mills, put Plaintiff at risk of being charged with contempt of court in violation of Plaintiff's first amendment rights. The purpose of this was to intimidate Plaintiff and discourage Plaintiff from communicating with anyone Theodore

Wizard Mills, knew to minimize the possibility of Plaintiff locating or discovering the identity of Allen and/or Gloria Oliver or uncovering the impending scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of her lottery winnings.

124. Upon information and belief John Does prepared a written document for Theodore Wizard Mills, directing Theodore Wizard Mills what to say in open court before Judge Craig Harris on March 26, 2001, while Jane Doe, an unknown female, sat beside the Stenographer's Desk, right next to the judge's box, to make sure Theodore Wizard Mills said what he was told.

125. Plaintiff appealed and appellate division impounded the case to conceal the actual facts from the public (see attachment 7). The Defendants Judge Edwin H. Stern, Judge Naomi Eichen, and Judge Lorraine C. Parker wrote an opinion coaching Judge Craig Harris on how to proceed so that they could uphold the restraining order issued by Judge Craig Harris in the lower court.

126. Appellate Judges, Judge Edwin H. Stern, Judge Naomi Eichen and Judge Lorraine Parker, in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff, subsequently upheld the baseless restraining order although it violated Plaintiff's constitutional rights. The decision was upheld in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of monies from winning lottery tickets rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

127. Subsequent to the hearing Jane Doe, who had pulled up a chair beside the stenographer's desk during the proceedings, began walking around Weequahic Park during the hours that Plaintiff jogged, before 9:30 a.m. as required by the restraints, ordered by Judge Craig Harris.

128. Moreover, Barbara Plowden, the mother of Bonegal Plowden Spearman also began walking around the park, with a large dog, during the hours when Plaintiff was jogging around the park.

129. On information and belief neither Jane Doe nor Defendant Barbara Plowden had previously walked around the park. Defendants' actions were for the purpose of taunting Plaintiff in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff and after they continued to appear Plaintiff eventually ceased going to the park to jog.

130. Over the course of the time beginning from about October 2000, presently and continuing the following actions and pre-fixed cases or cases decided based on doing someone a "favor," have been initiated against plaintiff and or plaintiff's family members in furtherance of the scheme to intimidate plaintiff and exhibit the gravity of Defendant participants in the scheme to defraud Plaintiff in order to invoke fear and deter Plaintiff from asserting claims to any winning tickets stolen from Plaintiff in the past or in the future

131. In November or December of 2000, Plaintiff was summoned to appear in court by DYFS regarding custody and care of her two grandchildren. Over the course of the one and a half years Judge Thomas P. Zampino scheduled Plaintiff to appear in court many times until the matter was dismissed from litigation on April 30, 2002. The continued unwarranted court appearances were scheduled to allow John Does carrying out the racketeering acts to freely enter Plaintiff's home without fear of Plaintiff's returning home while they were there.

132. Plaintiff was puzzled why DYFS caseworker, Maria Doricent continued to enter false allegations into court, which can be verified by a review of the records, although Plaintiff did not know Maria Doricent. Maria Doricent's providing of false allegations was in furtherance of the racketeering scheme and carried out to demonstrate the capabilities of the power against Plaintiff in an effort to induce fear in Plaintiff to make Plaintiff believe that she was in jeopardy of her grandchildren being removed from her home and being placed in foster care with strangers thereby deterring Plaintiff from coming forth and asserting claim to the winnings from lottery tickets rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

133. On or about November 4, 2000 a Caucasian male followed Plaintiff around Weequahic Park and attempted to approach Plaintiff several times. Plaintiff called police and they took an incident report and indicated to Plaintiff that they had spoken to the person. Plaintiff was subsequently refused access to the incident report CC#00-34371 by the Essex County Sheriff Department.

134. In December 2001, Edward Allen, who shares the same name with Edward Allen that works at the New Jersey Department of Treasury, formed a subsidiary to the existing state facility, Rahway Community Action Organization which was under his direction. Theodore Wizard Mills was named Commissioner for Arts and Cultural Affairs of the new Organization, Liberty City Productions. This Corporation was formed and the position was given to Theodore Wizard Mills as a reward for his cooperation in the ongoing racketeering scheme.

135. Theodore Wizard Mills, also publicly indicated that he was partner in another entity, Dollwiz Entertainment, another entity formed to provide Defendant, Theodore Wizard Mills with an incentive for his continued participation in the racketeering scheme. Edward Allen and Bonegal Spearmen are also partners in Dollwiz Entertainment. Theodore Wizard Mills made sure to make this business arrangement known to Judge Craig Harris when he appeared in court with Plaintiff on March 26, 2001.

136. On January 14, 2002, Paternity of Plaintiff's eight-year old granddaughter was reinitiated by Judge Nancy Sivilli after Plaintiff's daughter had appeared in court several times where the father had failed to appear. The outcome of the paternity test was fixed using tainted evidence to negate the paternity of Plaintiff granddaughter's father and all child support payments and arrearages were terminated and voided by Judge Alphonse J. Cifelli.

137. The case was appealed and upheld as a "favor" on April 9, 2003 by two appellate Defendant Judges, Judge Braithwaite and Judge Bilder, although an examination of the evidence shows

impropriety in collection of DNA from all parties, Plaintiff's daughter, Plaintiff's granddaughter, and it's questionable whether any DNA was ever even collected from Plaintiff granddaughter's father.

138. Although Appellate division, without merit, impounded the case between Plaintiff and Theodore Wizard Mills, the Appellate division failed to impound this case involving Plaintiff's minor grandchild. In fact, Judge Alphonse J. Cifelli denied Plaintiff's request to have the courtroom cleared of the public on the day of the hearing.

139. Plaintiff's daughter was then scheduled to reappear before Judge Alphonse J. Cifelli on May 12, 2003, an appearance scheduled after the rendering of the appellate Judges decision on April 9, 2003, (see attachment 12) to uphold the fraudulent negation of paternity. The purpose of the fixed case voiding Plaintiff's granddaughter's father and scheduled court appearance was to invoke fear in plaintiff in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff by utilizing the court system to show Plaintiff the power of her rival.

140. On May 28, 2002, Lisa A. Magyari of the Department of Community Affairs mailed Plaintiff a judgment in the amount of $7,108.00 entered by Clerk of Superior Court of New Jersey – Mercer County against Plaintiff, without the benefit of the constitutionally required right of a hearing, for the Bureau of Housing Inspection, signed by William M. Connolly dated March 28, 2002 (see attachment 13).

141. On August 26, 2002 Plaintiff came home and the person previously following Plaintiff around the park was at Plaintiff's home with a Federal Express Employee purporting to deliver a package to someone who did not live at Plaintiff's residence. Plaintiff called Federal Express and learned that there was no scheduled delivery for any package at Plaintiff's house or on Plaintiff's street. Federal Express assigned a tracer control number 637304 to investigate.

142. In August 2002, monies began to disappear from the joint checking account at Fleet Bank, of Plaintiff and Plaintiff's daughter. Fleet subsequently replaced some but not all of the monies but refused to investigate who was making the illegal transactions from the account although some of the transactions were easily traceable i.e. purchases of gas and purchases at Newark Penn Station.

143. On September 20, 2002 Michael Gallishaw attempted to enter Plaintiff's home with a screwdriver. However, Plaintiff's son was home at the time. Although Michael Gallishaw was arrested by Irvington Police, neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's son have received any further information about the matter. Michael Gallishaw was attempting to gain entry in Plaintiff's home in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff (see attachment 14).

144. In November, 2002 Irvington Police Officer, John Doe towed Plaintiff's car, a 1990 Ford Taurus, parked near Plaintiff's house, and charged Plaintiff with abandonment and failure to register. Plaintiff's arrangement to have the abandonment charge dismissed was interfered with by Irvington Police Officer Holloway who was in the courtroom at the time, and spoke with Prosecutor and told the Prosecutor not to make any deals with Plaintiff, although he was not the officer responsible for towing the vehicle. Prosecutor dismissed the charge after Plaintiff indicated she would take the case to trial. Police Officer Holloway was subsequently seen by Plaintiff with Theodore Wizard Mills at the Maplewood track field. Plaintiff has not recovered her vehicle.

145. On January 27, 2003, Plaintiff's client, William Hargrove was summoned into court by Judge Glenn Grant to answer a fraudulent complaint regarding a failure to allow inspection violation in 2000 (see attachments 15 & 16) on property Plaintiff had previously, in September 2002, furnished the court with information showing Plaintiff's client no longer owned (see attachments 17 & 18), information which was also available through public records. Defendant Glenn Grant, a Superior Court

judge, mailed Plaintiff's client notice in to appear in Newark Municipal Court when he knew or should have known, through readily available public records, that Plaintiff's client did not own the property the subject matter of the alleged violation.

146. The purpose was in furtherance of the racketeering scheme and to provide Defendant Judge Daniele of Newark Municipal Court with an opportunity to indirectly inform Plaintiff that "judges talk," so as to induce fear in Plaintiff making Plaintiff aware that there was an alliance among judges that would render Plaintiff's effort to assert her rights to her winning lottery tickets, futile in any Superior Court in New Jersey. Judge Daniele indicated several times that Judge Glenn Grant was presently in his, Judge Daniele's, chambers.

147. On March 18, 2003, two Essex County Sheriff Officers delivered to Plaintiff's residence a notice to pay any rent due Plaintiff directly to the Sheriff Department (see attachment 19 & 20).

148. In January or February of 2003, Plaintiff received a notice to appear on March 27, 2003, at Essex County Court for a hearing concerning the paternity of Plaintiff's thirteen-year old granddaughter in Plaintiff's custody. Plaintiff had learned that Plaintiff's granddaughter's father had been summoned to appear without the appearance of Plaintiff or Plaintiff's daughter in October 2002. The purpose was to arrange to negate Mr. McLeod as Plaintiff's granddaughter's father as had been done with Plaintiff's other granddaughter. The notice was one of documents subsequently stolen out of Plaintiff's residence. Plaintiff's granddaughter's father failed to appear on March 27, 2003. Therefore an order for support which has never been enforced by the Courts was issued.

149. However, John Doe Court clerks continue to maintain a warrant for the arrest for Plaintiff's daughter for child support, even when Plaintiff's daughter was working and she was paying every week through wage execution (see attachment 21). Moreover, Doe Clerks failed to lift the warrant for Plaintiff's

daughter even after Plaintiff appeared with her daughter for the "Support Warrant Amnesty Project" and John Doe Clerks informed Plaintiff and Plaintiff's daughter the warrants were a mistake (see attachment 22). The warrant remains in effect on Plaintiff's daughter as part of the scheme to intimidate Plaintiff and Plaintiff family members pursuant to Defendants racketeering activities whose purpose is to invoke fear in Plaintiff to rob Plaintiff of lottery winnings.

150. On April 12, 2003 New Jersey Department of Community Affairs placed on Plaintiff's porch a notice for a fine of $500.00 issued in furtherance of scheme to defraud (see attachment 24).

151. On August 21, 2003, State Farm Insurance Companies sent Plaintiff a letter to cancel Plaintiff's home insurance and subsequently sent Plaintiff a letter acknowledging Plaintiff's request for cancellation although Plaintiff had made no such request. This action occurred subsequent to an inspection from Defendant Michael D'Agnese on April 21, 2003 when he informed Plaintiff that he was checking Plaintiff's home for violations so that he could notify the Township of Irvington. Defendant's actions were carried out in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff. Plaintiff's house insurance was subsequently cancelled.

152. On November 8, 2003 Plaintiff's phone line was vandalized.

153. On December 11, 2003 Irvington Police Department mailed Plaintiff a parking ticket alleging Plaintiff illegally parked her vehicle on November 5, 2003, issued by Officer John Doe, with badge #312 (see attachment 24).

154. On January 21, 2004 Plaintiff noticed Caucasian male sitting in vehicle with New Jersey license plate number LHR80X up the street watching was the same vehicle that had sat in front of Plaintiff's house the week before and had pulled off when Plaintiff exited the house.

155. On February 14, 2004, Plaintiff's sister was followed by Hillside Police Officer subsequent to dropping Plaintiff off at Plaintiff's home.

156. On February 15, 2004 Plaintiff spotted Union Police in car #177 sitting at the corner watching down the street as had been done one previous occasions. On one occasion same car was sitting across the street from Plaintiff's house. The car always leave once it has been spotted.

157. On April 14, 2004, Defendant Dr. Edward A. Capriola, gave Plaintiff's eldest daughter a needle purportedly an MMR, although Plaintiff's daughter was thirty-two (32) years old and had had all of her shots. (see attachments 25). Plaintiff's daughter was sent to Defendant Dr. Edward A. Capriola by the Division of Welfare. She was told she had to go to this specific doctor in order to receive a pre-employment physical examination to prepare for job training required in order for her to continue receiving public assistance. Plaintiff's daughter subsequently became seriously ill and was bedridden for several weeks after being treated at the hospital in connection with the illness. The alleged MMR shot that caused Plaintiff's daughter to become seriously ill constituted attempted murder and was given to Plaintiff's daughter to devastate Plaintiff in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff and to deter Plaintiff from asserting claim to any of the lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff. The phone number for Defendant Dr. Edward A. Capriola is no longer in service.

158. On June 30, 2004 while Plaintiff's daughter having pre-term labor Defendant, Jane Doe, a nurse or someone acting as a nurse, gave Plaintiff's daughter two (2) doses of Brethine within one hour at Hackensack Medical Center. The maximum dose is one dose every four hours as told to Plaintiff by another nurse in the hospital. Because of the overdose of Brethine Plaintiff's daughter had to remain in the hospital overnight to be treated for dangerously elevated blood pressure and heart rate. The overdose of Plaintiff's daughter constituted attempted murder and

was done in furtherance of the racketeering scheme by Defendant's to devastate Plaintiff in order to deter Plaintiff from asserting claim to lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

159. On July 3, 2004, Plaintiff was served with a fraudulent foreclosure complaint, filed by Defendants, Powers Kirn, LLC and served on Plaintiff at her home in Irvington by a Union County Sheriff Officer, naming Defendant, Chase Manhattan Bank as Trustee, as the plaintiff indicating Plaintiff's mortgage had been assigned to Chase Manhattan Bank as Trustee (see attachment 26).

160. After Plaintiff filed an answer to foreclosure complaint, on August 9, 2004, Plaintiff's pregnant daughter, while in labor at Hackensack Medical Center on August 12, 2004, was given two doses of morphine intravenously and an epidural resulting in Plaintiff's granddaughter having to be revived at birth. Plaintiff's daughter was scheduled for a surgical procedure on September 28, 2004 and in light of the prior occurrence Plaintiff feared entering another response in the matter prior to the procedure would jeopardize the life of Plaintiff's daughter. Judge Harriet Klein informed Plaintiff through her law clerk, Jason, that Plaintiff had until October 15, 2004 to submit a response to Plaintiff's motion to strike Defendant's answer. Plaintiff filed her response with Plaintiff on October 15, 2004. However, Judge Klein granted the Motion on October 8, 2004.

161. On October 17, 2004, Plaintiff found the mutilated carcass of a dead squirrel in front of her home after submitting a response to Chase Manhattan Bank's motion to strike Defendant's answer on October 15, 2004.

162. The case was initially scheduled for conference on November 2, 2004, a date when the courts were closed. It was rescheduled to November 4, 2004 however, before that date, Defendant, Judge Harriet Klein, used trickery to grant Defendant Chase Manhattan Bank a motion to strike Plaintiff's answer and enter a judgment against Plaintiff, although she knew Defendant

Chase Manhattan Bank was not a proper party and had no interest in Plaintiff's property. This motion was granted without discovery and irrespective of the fact that Judge Harriet Klein knew that Defendant, Chase Manhattan Bank was not a proper party.

163. Defendant, Judge Harriet Klein also entertained ex parte motions by Defendant Chase Manhattan Bank without the knowledge of Plaintiff.

164. On February 22, 2005 Defendant, Judge Neil H. Shuster, over Plaintiff's written objection, entered final judgment for foreclosure against Plaintiff.

165. On May 17, 2005 Plaintiff's residence was illegally sold at Essex County Sheriff office and the deed was transferred on October 12, 2005 by Sheriff Armondo Fontoura to Ping Zuo directing all surplus from the sale be forwarded to the Superior Court of New Jersey (see attachment 27).

166. Ping Zuo, believing Plaintiff was not home, was found inside Plaintiff's apartment by Plaintiff on October 17, 2005 after he busted the lock on Plaintiff's door.

167. Ping Zuo again entered Plaintiff home on November 18, 2005. Irvington Police Officer Keith Brown, who Plaintiff has learned is an ally with the Jersey City constituents came but refused to take a report and said he would only give him a verbal warning (see attachment 28).

168. Ping Zuo, according to Plaintiff's neighbor, has been entering into Plaintiff's home for quite some time when Plaintiff was not at home.

169. All the actions in the foreclosure of Plaintiff's residence were done as "favors" in furtherance of Defendant's scheme to induce fear and cripple Plaintiff to convince Plaintiff of

Defendants power and deter Plaintiff from asserting claim on winnings from lottery tickets rightfully belonging to plaintiff.

170. August 31, 2004, Defendant, Irvington Police Department towed Plaintiff's SUV from in front of Plaintiff's garage. Plaintiff was initially told it had not been towed by Irvington Police. Plaintiff subsequently learned that the vehicle had been towed by Irvington Police department when Plaintiff appeared at the Irvington Police Department to report the vehicle stolen. Plaintiff later received, in the mail, a failure to appear notice and a Court date of October 6, 2005, over a year away, to answer abandonment charges. Plaintiff attended Court on October 6, 2004 pursuant to the notice but was not scheduled or called (see attachment 29).

171. On October 23, 2004, Plaintiff found a beheaded carcass of a dead rat on her porch directly in front of Plaintiff's doorway after investigating the sound of someone juggling Plaintiff's door in an attempt to gain entry. The carcasses were placed at and on Plaintiff's residence in furtherance of racketeering scheme to invoke fear in Plaintiff to deter Plaintiff from asserting claim to lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff

172. On October 27, 2004 Defendant, Irvington Police Department mailed to Plaintiff a notice of the issuance of a warrant for Plaintiff's arrest for contempt with violation listed for driving or parking an unregistered vehicle (see attachment 30). Plaintiff appeared at Irvington Municipal Court and was given a new court date which eventually resulted in a dismissal. However, Plaintiff has not recovered vehicle in order not to provide Irvington Police an opportunity to repeatedly tow Plaintiff's vehicle. The vehicle was towed in retaliation for Plaintiff informing Police Officers who continued to illegally stop Plaintiff that they were being asked to stop Plaintiff because of the scheme to steal lottery winnings from Plaintiff.

173. On November 12, 2004, Plaintiff found another carcass of a dead rat in front of her house.

174. In December, 2004 Plaintiff found, taped to her outside door, another notice from New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, fining Plaintiff for $5,000.00 issued in furtherance of scheme to defraud (see attachment 31).

175. Plaintiff's sister diagnosed with cancer received lethal doses of chemotherapy drugs and died December 9, 2004 at St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston. However, the death certificate was issued by the City of Newark and failed to contain the signature of a physician (see attachment 32). Plaintiff sister was murdered in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to make Plaintiff fear the gravity of the Defendants.

176. Defendant, John Does, also removed/hid the following information in the public database and/or off the internet about Bonegal Plowden Spearman. The obituary of Defendant Bonegal Plowden Spearman's deceased grandmother Irene (nee Oliver) Moon. Also altered is a Jack E. Oliver's biography indicating that he was an advisor to a President. These listing was removed/hid or altered in furtherance of Defendants racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff for the purpose of concealing the high ranking political connections and that Bonegal Plowden Spearman was related to Allen Oliver.

177. Since about July 2000 and presently ongoing, Defendants, John Does, illegally enters into Plaintiff home located at 67 – 69 Quabeck Avenue, Irvington, New Jersey, Plaintiff's vehicle, and the place Plaintiff uses as her office, at the residence of Plaintiff's sister. On occasions items were left in Plaintiff's home or in front of Plaintiff's home to make sure plaintiff was aware that defendants had access to entering plaintiff's home at their leisure. On information and belief these defendants were acting under the direction of John Does in influential political and/or governmental positions and are done for the purpose of racketeering activities aimed at stealing any and all winning lottery tickets purchased by plaintiff and inducing fear in plaintiff to prevent plaintiff from asserting claim to any of winnings from the stolen lottery tickets when they were presented to the Division of Lottery.

178. Defendant John Does, entering into Plaintiff's home stole, incriminating documents, which included the fraudulent copy of the front and back of the June 9, 2000 winning lottery supplied Plaintiff by the New Jersey Lottery, Plaintiff's birth certificate, Plaintiff's three college degrees, other winning lottery tickets, and notices sent out by the court compelling Plaintiff to appear in court. Plaintiff's birth certificate and degrees were stolen for the purpose of obtaining fraudulent identification in the name of Plaintiff. Plaintiff is unsure of exactly how many lottery tickets were stolen. Plaintiff is aware of at least seven, the latest stolen in June 2005 covering eight draws from May to June, purchased at Jay's Hallmark on 22 in Union.

179. Moreover, although the actual fraudulent copy of the front and back of the winning June 9, 2000 ticket received by Plaintiff from the New Jersey Lottery pursuant to Plaintiff's OPRA request was stolen, Plaintiff however, still has an enlarged copy of the front of the ticket where you can clearly see that it was a fraudulent copy as the number representing the date of purchase had been modified to 666 (see attachment 33).

180. More recently, Saturday May 21, 2005, Plaintiff returned to her office in her sister's home and found that Jane Doe had entered and stolen the original and all the copies of a letter written to Plaintiff by Defendant Jamie Gilmartin in 2003 purporting to explain why Plaintiff could not copy and inspect the winning lottery ticket from the June 9, 2000 lottery drawing. However, plaintiff has a copy of the letter written simultaneously to Jamie Gilmartin regarding same (see attachments 34).

181. Upon returning Plaintiff notice a strange Caucasian women sitting in front of the house in a vehicle with the New Jersey license plate number RGC35J. Plaintiff went inside and observed, from the window, a strange African American women entering the vehicle before the vehicle pulled off. Plaintiff then noticed that the chain lock was off the back, which she had secured the back door prior to leaving minutes before. Plaintiff sister was out of state. Plaintiff therefore realized that someone

had exited the back door of the dwelling unable to put the chain back on from outside the door when they exited.

182.. Upon investigating and seeing that Plaintiff documents had been disturbed, Plaintiff became aware that the letter from Defendant Jamie Gilmartin was no longer among Plaintiff documents, although Plaintiff was in possession of the letter prior to Plaintiff leaving the dwelling just minutes before.

183. Moreover, Plaintiff's daughter was unconstitutionally stopped, and her car towed by both Irvington and Hillside Police.

184. The items left in defendants home consisted of personal items of a western union car payment belonging to Terri M. Pettaway, a personal bank statement of Tawayna F. Bailey, a business card of Felicia Crawford indicating she worked in the Division of Youth and Family Service ("DYFS") Essex County Screening Unit, and a copy of a "Certifcate of Love" presented to Amber Noel Crews from Charles Avery Crews dated May 19, 1999 (see attachments 35). None of the above people are personally known to Plaintiff. However, Plaintiff has learned that Tawayna F. Bailey lives two houses from Plaintiff at 61 Quabeck Avenue in the house of the family of State Senator Ronald Rice. These items were left by defendants threaten Plaintiff and to boast that they had obtained entry into Plaintiff's home.

185. Plaintiff moreover, has in her possession a digital recording device belonging to Plaintiff containing the voice of an unknown male and female who entered Plaintiff's home without Plaintiff's knowledge or consent and recorded on Plaintiff's recording device.

186. Moreover, on several occasions, John Does have attempted to run head on into Plaintiff as she was driving along the streets. The attempts were done to terrorize Plaintiff in furtherance of the racketeering conspiracy to defraud plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

187. The lottery tickets purchased by Plaintiff and stolen from Plaintiff home and/or office, that Plaintiff is aware of, as a result of Defendants pattern of racketeering activities of illegal entry and robbery, subsequent to leaving the winning ticket at the home Defendant Gloria and Allen Oliver and in furtherance of Defendants scheme to defraud Plaintiff of any future lottery winnings include:

188. A Delaware Powerball Lottery Ticket belonging to Plaintiff, and bearing Plaintiff's signature, winning one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) in the Powerball Lottery of May 12, 2001 was removed from Plaintiff's home and claimed by an anonymous sister and brother from Essex County New Jersey. The Delaware Lottery received and paid the stolen ticket and acted to concealed the identity of the thieves by refusing to furnish any information to Plaintiff falsely indicating he does not have to because Plaintiff is not a Delaware resident although the lottery ticket affects interstate commerce and Plaintiff was allowed to purchase the lottery ticket without the requirement of being a Delaware resident (see attachment 36).

189. A multidraw (covering more than one date) Megamillion/Big Game ticket belonging to Plaintiff, and signed by Plaintiff covering the drawing dates from April 12, 2002 thru April 23, 2002 with slip numbers on the back of ticket preceding or following RE 606841639 and RE606841640. Plaintiff notified New Jersey lottery of the missing ticket by e-mail (see attachment 37).

190. New York Megamillion/Big Game ticket belonging to Plaintiff winning sixty-eight million dollars ($68,000,000.00) in the December 24, 2002 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery was removed from plaintiff's home and subsequently never claimed after I notified Lottery Officials and became aware of their involvement. Several tickets Plaintiff purchased in Brooklyn, New York for the Megamillion Lottery, one which won the top prize worth $68 million in the December 24, 2002 Drawing. In regards to the winning ticket, Plaintiff e-mailed New York

Lottery about the missing ticket and was initially told that nothing could be done until someone tried to claim the ticket. However, on March 24, 2003 Defendant Carlos I. Correa began calling Plaintiff by telephone and subsequently, at Plaintiff's request, wrote to Plaintiff trying to convince Plaintiff that the purchase information of the winning ticket did not match her Purchase information and trying to ascertain the exact location where Plaintiff had purchased the other tickets that were missing (see attachment 38. All the New York tickets, five altogether, were signed by Plaintiff. Because Plaintiff was aware of the numbers she had purchased on the ticket that won the December 24, 2002 drawing, Plaintiff now knew from Defendant Carlos I. Correa reaction that individuals at the New York Lottery had conspired with New Jersey Defendants who had stolen the ticket out of Plaintiff's home.

191. A Megamillion/Big Game ticket belonging to Plaintiff, and signed by Plaintiff for the January 20, 2004 drawing.

192. New Jersey Megamillion/Big Game ticket belonging to Plaintiff winning twenty-four million dollars ($24,000,000.00) in the December 3, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery was removed from desk drawer of plaintiff's office and claimed by Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC on December 9, 2004. All of the above tickets were signed by Plaintiff.

193. Moreover the ticket from the December 3, 2004 drawing had Plaintiff's name on the front as well as the back of the ticket.

194. On December 16, 2004 Plaintiff made an OPRA request to inspect and copy the winning ticket in the December 3, 2004 drawing (see attachment 39).

195. On December 17, 2004 Plaintiff found a flyer in front of her home in Irvington from the Gateway School on Halsey Street, Newark, the school where Bonegal Plowden Spearman works as a school nurse (see attachment 40).

196. On December 18, 2004, Plaintiff found a magazine page in front of her house with a picture of John Gotti, an organized crime figure, and an alleged Mob dumping ground for dead bodies entitled "Mafia Family Values" (see attachment 41).

197. The New Jersey Lottery has continued to provide Plaintiff with fraudulent information relative to the winning ticket that includes a fraudulent copy of the front and back of the ticket, a fraudulent computer printout, as well as, fraudulent information relating to the purchase date of the ticket.

198. Several factors reveal Defendant Lottery Officials involvement in the conspiracy.

(a) With regard to the ticket that won the top prize of $46 million in the Big Game drawing on June 9, 2000 the New Jersey Division of Lottery attempted to conceal publication of payment of the ticket on the winners list by initially removing the names of all top prize Big Game Winners from the Winners List available on the computer.

(b) Defendant Lottery Officials subsequently re-listed the top prize Big Game winners but excluded the name of Melvin Milligan from the list. Instead Melvin Milligan was listed under the New Jersey Pick Six Lottery winners list with the amount indicating the $46 million, the amount of the prize for the winning ticket of the Big Game ticket stolen by Defendant Gloria and Allen Oliver (see attachment 42).

(c) Defendant Lottery officials had access to the purchase information and was aware that the ticket was purchased on Wednesday, June 7, 2000 rather than Friday, June 9, 2000 as was publicly reported by the New Jersey Lottery.

(d) The Lottery officials conspired with Defendant Allen Oliver to claim the ticket under a fictitious name of

Melvin Milligan when they knew the name was fictitious or was the name of a deceased individual.

(e) Lottery officials, John Does, were in possession of the winning ticket bearing Plaintiff's Joyce Caesar's signature.

(f) Lottery officials, John Does, used the winning ticket to create a fraudulent winning ticket to show to Plaintiff to satisfy Plaintiff's OPRA/FOIA request to inspect the winning ticket.

(g) Lottery officials, John Does, created a fraudulent winning ticket by using a color copier to superimpose a modified copy of the front of the winning ticket onto a new lottery tape/paper containing no signature so that the back of the fraudulent ticket could be signed using the name Melvin Milligan, a deceased individual, before the ticket was shown and copied for Plaintiff. Moreover, the numbers representing the purchase date information on the front of the ticket had been changed from 067 to 666, apparently change to reflect the evil that was taking place in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

(h) Lotttery official, Jamie Gilmartin, purposely delayed Plaintiff's request to copy and inspect the winning ticket, initially refusing to fulfill Plaintiff's OPRA/FOIA request on the false basis that Plaintiff would have a copy of the signature on the back of the ticket. Defendant's purpose was to provide time to create a fraudulent ticket to present to Plaintiff.

(i) Both the copy of the fraudulently front and back of ticket provided to Plaintiff were subsequently stolen out of Plaintiff's home. However, Plaintiff made enlarged copies of the front of the fraudulent ticket prior to the theft. Moreover, just recently, on May 21, 2005 the

original and all copies of the letter sent to Plaintiff by Defendant Jamie Gilmartin, attempting to justify why Plaintiff could not copy and inspect the winning ticket, were stolen out of Plaintiff's office.

(j) The Lottery official, Virginia Haines, along with Acting Governor Donald DiFrancesco publicly presented a check to Defendant John Doe posing as Melvin Milligan and Jane Doe, posing as Kim Milligan, the wife of John Doe. They posed for photos which appeared throughout visual media (see attachment 43). Gloria Oliver was actually the wife of Allen Oliver. Both Defendants, Virginia Haines and Acting Governor Donald DiFrancesco knew or should have known of false identity of John Doe and Jane Doe, and that they were not Melvin and Kim Milligan as portrayed. However, they all knew that the winning ticket, which had Plaintiff's signature on it, did not belong to Defendants publicly claiming the prize money.

(k) Virginia Haines and Acting Governor Donald DiFrancesco also knew that Melvin Milligan was a deceased individual at the time they presented the check to John Doe and Jane Doe.

(l) Lottery official, Jane Doe, knowingly provided Plaintiff with a fraudulent ticket bearing the signature of Melvin Milligan representing it as the ticket winning the forty-six million dollars ($46,000,000.00).

(m) With regard to the Deleware ticket that won the second prize of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00) in the Powerball Drawing of May 12, 2001, Defendants, The Delaware Lottery knew or should have known that the person presenting the ticket bearing the signature and printed name and address of Joyce Caesar was a person other than Plaintiff, Joyce Caesar.

(n) Plaintiff received an anonymous phone call from someone who gave his name as "Norman" and inferred that the Delaware ticket was claimed using Plaintiff's name.

(o) Delaware Lottery, refused to provide Plaintiff with any information regarding the winning ticket falsely indicating that Plaintiff must be a Delaware resident in order to obtain information although Delaware Lottery agent knew that the lottery affects interstate commerce therefore information should also be provided to non-residents.

(p) The refusal to provide Plaintiff with information was as a result of his participation in the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff.

(q) With regards to the ticket that won the top prize of $68 million in the Megamillion/Big Game drawing on December 24, 2002, the New Jersey Lottery division as well as the Megamillion Lottery attempted to conceal publication of the winning numbers by failing to post the information on the internet websites as is the usual practice after a drawing.

(r) The New York Lottery Division posted the information however, the information was subsequently removed from the New York Lottery web site. The information was however, subsequently re-added after Plaintiff had communicated with the New York Lottery via e-mail in regarding theft of the stolen ticket. The information regarding the winning ticket was pulled off the internet for the purpose of preventing Plaintiff from learning the purchase location of the winning ticket in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

(s) Carlos I. Correa subsequently called Plaintiff several times and wrote Plaintiff a letter in an effort to provide

Plaintiff with fraudulent information concerning the purchase information of the winning ticket to convince Plaintiff that Plaintiff's purchase information of her missing ticket did not match the purchase information of the winning ticket when in fact he knew the purchase information matched the purchase information provided by Plaintiff. Defendant's purpose was to help John Does defraud Plaintiff by convincing Plaintiff her missing ticket was not the top prize winner so that the John Does who had stolen the ticket could freely claim the ticket without challenge from Plaintiff.

(t) In furtherance of the conspiracy, Margaret R. DeFrancisco, announced on television that the unclaimed ticket was purchased on December 24, 2002 when she had access to the information that the ticket was a multidraw ticket, a ticket which bear one or more set of numbers valid for more than one date, actually purchased on October 16, 2002 for twenty six (26) draws covering the draw dates from October 18, 2002 through January 14, 2003. Margaret R. DeFrancisco's sole purpose was an attempt to persuade Plaintiff into believing her stolen ticket was not the top prized winning ticket so that the John Does who had stolen the ticket could freely claim the ticket without challenge from Plaintiff,

(u) Margaret R. DeFrancisco was in possession of or knew and concealed the identity of the person who was in possession of Plaintiff's stolen ticket. However, Defendants allowed the ticket to go unclaimed after they failed to convince Plaintiff that the ticket stolen from Plaintiff's home by John Does was not the top prize winning ticket.

(v) With regards to the New Jersey Megamillion ticket that won the top prize in the December 3, 2004 drawing: Defendants, caused an article to be purchased in the newspaper falsely indicating that the ticket was purchased on December 3, 2004 when they knew the winning ticket

was a multidraw ticket purchased on November 17, 2004 (see attachment 44).

(w) Defendant delayed Plaintiff's request to copy and inspect the winning ticket for ten (10 days) in order to provide time for someone holding a ticket winning a lesser prize purchased from the same store to claim their prize so that they could use a color copier to merge the ticket with the winning ticket to create a fraudulent ticket to present to Plaintiff in response to Plaintiff's OPRA/FOIA request (see attachment 45).

(x) John Does, created a fraudulent winning ticket by using a color copier to overlay the numbers off the winning lottery ticket, taken out of the desk drawer in the office that Plaintiff uses, onto the front of a ticket purchased from the same store winning a lesser prize, and then superimposed the resulting front of the ticket onto new blank lottery ticket tape/paper (numbered paper used to print out lottery tickets) so that another signature, other than Plaintiff's, could be signed on the back of the ticket. After discovering yet another one of her winning tickets had been stolen, Plaintiff returned to the store on Mill St. and purchased another ticket on December 8, 2004. Plaintiff learned that the store was still using the same tape series beginning with CE235 that they were using when she purchased the winning ticket on November 17, 2004. However, the tape series provided to Plaintiff as the back of the winning ticket was different (see attachment 46).

(y) Dolores Matos, provided Plaintiff with a copy of a fraudulent winning ticket created for the purpose of defrauding Plaintiff representing it to be a copy of the ticket winning the twenty four million dollars ($24,000,000.00).

(z) The New Jersey Lottery was in possession of the winning ticket bearing the signature of Plaintiff, stolen from the

desk drawer in the office Plaintiff uses at 28 Harrison Place, Irvington, New Jersey in the home of Plaintiff's sister.

(aa) The New Jersey Lottery conspired with John Does, and allow to be published, false information that the winning Lottery ticket belong to a Limited Partnership called Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC, although they knew the winning ticket had Plaintiff's name on the front and back of the ticket (see attachment 47).

(bb) John Does at the New Jersey Lottery generated the computer printout of the ticket winning a smaller prize amount from the same store and modified one or more of the numbers on the computer printout so that it would agree with the copy of fraudulently created ticket supplied Plaintiff.

(cc) Dolores Matos, mailed to Plaintiff a copy of fraudulently created computer printout matching the fraudulent copy of the ticket provided to Plaintiff.

(dd) Dolores Matos, mailed plaintiff the computer printout which fraudulently represented to Plaintiff that the number on the computer printout and the fraudulent ticket, 702, referenced the date of purchase as December 3, 2004 when Dolores Matos knew that the purchase date was not December 3, 2004 and moreover, that 702 did not match the purchase date of December 3, 2004 (see attachment 48). In fact, Plaintiff purchased two other tickets on December 3, 2004 for the December 3, 2004 drawing , and the number representing the purchase date is 704 on both tickets, two days after the purchase date on the fraudulent ticket presented to Plaintiff by Dolores Matos. (see attachment 49).

199. Plaintiff continues discover that her vehicle, home and place of office has been entered into and incriminating

documents continue to disappear, and critical information is deleted and or modified in my computers. Moreover, defendants' continue their efforts to strip Plaintiff of all her assets (see attachment 50), file fictitious complaints in order to compel Plaintiff to come before a Judge in a New Jersey Court, and experience unwarranted surveillance and harassment by police officers. Specifically, in addition to catching Mr. Zuo in my home, plaintiff has recently received a complaint to appear in Municipal Court in Jersey City, where the nexus of the curruptiion began, on November 23, 2005, to respond to another fictitious complaint filed by defendant Theodore Wizard Mills alleging harassment, accusing Plaintiff of mailing a complaint to his home, although Plaintiff has no idea where he lives (see attachment 51).

200. Moreover, Plaintiff was followed by Irvington Police Officer Maxwell on July 30, 2005 and given a ticket for unsafe vehicle when she stopped to ask why she was being followed. Plaintiff also received a visit from defendant Emmanuel Abebe at her home during the week of November 17, 2005. He purported to need the name of my grandchildren's physician whose name is a part of their file, and although I received a letter in November 2004, indicating allegation of child neglect unsubstantiated (see attachment 52).

201. These acts and/or omissions perpetrated by each defendant were and are engaged in maliciously, callously, oppressively, recklessly, wanton, with deliberate indifference to the rights violated, despicably, and with evil motive and/or intent, in disregard of the rights of the Plaintiff and Plaintiff family members by the masquerade executed under color of law and were for the sole purpose of terrorizing Plaintiff and Plaintiff family members to allow them to steal. extort, and defraud Plaintiff of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

202. Moreover, unless restrained by this Court, Defendants will continue to engage in the pattern of racketeering activities to extort, intimidate, terrorize Plaintiffs and conduct that deprive plaintiff of her legal rights under law and the rights, privileges, or

immunities secured or protected by the Constitution of the United States, and cause irreparable harm to Plaintiff and Plaintiff family members (see attachment 53).

COUNT I

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 202 as if fully set forth herein.

203. Defendants' who are employed by or associated with an enterprise whose activities affect interstate commerce, the State of New Jersey, conducted and/or participated in the affairs of the enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activities in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1962(c).

204. The State of New Jersey is an enterprise that includes within its subdivisions many Departments including, the Superior Court of New Jersey, Appellate Court of New Jersey, Newark Municipal Court, New Jersey Attorney General's Office, New Jersey Office of Public Defender, New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Services ("DYFS"), the New Jersey Bureau of Housing Inspection, the New Jersey Department of Treasury, the New Jersey Division of Lottery, the Hillside Police Department, Irvington, Police Department, Union County Police, and Essex County Sheriff's Office. All aforementioned Defendants who are employed by any of the subdivisions or Departments are employed for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the State of New Jersey and are considered public officials. Chase Manhattan Bank has branch offices in New Jersey and associates with the state of New Jersey. Powers Kirn, LLC has offices in New Jersey and associates with the state of New Jersey. Sarah Powers and William E. Powers, Jr., are employees of or manage/control Powers, Kirn LLC. Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC is a New Jersey based business. Allen Oliver, Gloria Oliver, Michael Gallishaw, Terri M. Pettaway, Theodore Wizard Mills, Edward Allen, Bonegal Plowden Spearman, Tawayna Bailey, Amber Noel Crews and Charles Avery Crews, all live and/or work in the state of New Jersey and/or associate with the state of New Jersey. Margaret R. DeFrancisco, as Director of the New York Lottery

associated with the state of New Jersey. Carlos I. Correa as Investigator for the New York Lottery associates with the State of New Jersey. Wayne Lemmons as Director of the Delaware State Lottery associates with the state of New Jersey. The New York State Lottery associates with the state of New Jersey. The Delaware ~~State~~ Lottery associates with the state of New Jersey. The Powerball Lottery associates with the state of New Jersey. The Megamillion/Big Game Lottery associates with the state of New Jersey. The activities of the state of New Jersey and all of its subdivisions and/or Departments affect interstate commerce. The activities of all individual and corporate Defendants affect interstate commerce. The activities of the Delaware State Lottery affect interstate commerce. The activities of the Powerball Lottery affect interstate commerce. The activities of the Megamillion/Big Game Lottery affect interstate commerce. The activities of the New York State Lottery affect interstate commerce. All defendants are associated with or employed by said enterprise, the state of New Jersey, and conducted and/or participated in said enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activities in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1962(c).

PREDICATE ACTS

DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS UNDER COLOR OF LAW 18 U.S.C. §242

CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 204 as if fully set forth herein.

205. Under the color of law, New Jersey Judiciary, law clerk Does, Gloria Duggins, Yolanda Laboy, Heather Hall, Patricia Janiszewski, Judges Craig Harris, Thomas P. Zampino, Alphonse J. Cifelli, Nancy Sivilli, Glenn Grant, Paul R. Daniele, Harriet Klein, Lorraine Parker, Dennis Braithwaite, Lawrence Bilder, Edwin Stern, and Naomi Eichen, Irvington Police Department, Hillside Police Department, Union County Police, John Doe

Police Officers, DYFS, Maria Doricent, Emmanuel Abebe, Jae Alexander, Tonte Ikiriko, Department of Community Affairs, Lisa A. Magyari, Curtis F. Watts, William M. Connolly, Alvin J. Dyott, Joseph Debronzo, Mark J. Botsko, Paulo Desousa, Division of Child Support, Latifa Bittar, New Jersey Attorney General's Office, John Doe Deputy Attorney General, Mary P. Baxter, Maria Gonzalez-Janneck, Essex County Sheriff Department, Armando B. Fontoura, Chase Manhattan Bank, Powers Kirn, LLC, William E. Powers,Jr. and Sarah Powers, acting individual and in concert have intentionally willfully and maliciously, engaged in conduct that violates Plaintiff's right to freedom of speech and association and right to security and liberty utilizing their positions and/or affiliations within the various police departments, DYFS, Department of Community Affairs, and the judicial system to retaliate against Plaintiff by using vicious fear tactics consisting of unconstitutional seizures of Plaintiff vehicles, unconstitutional stops of Plaintiff and Plaintiff's daughter, unconstitutional arrest warrants threatening incarcerating of Plaintiff and Plaintiff daughters, and suborning false filings, fixing and enforcing corrupt court cases involving Plaintiff, Plaintiff's daughter, and Plaintiff's client, corruptly voiding of familial relationship of Plaintiff's granddaughter and her father, threatening deprivation of familial associations of Plaintiff with her grandchildren, corrupt sale of Plaintiff's home, all carried out for the purpose of silencing Plaintiff from exposing the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff thereby depriving Plaintiff the right of freedom of speech and association as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness secured by the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and the right to due process of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

206. Judge Craig Harris violated Plaintiff's Six Amendment and Fourteenth rights when he refused to hear Plaintiff's witnesses and tried to silence Plaintiff's testimony.

207. Edwin H. Stern, Naomi Eichen, Lorraine Parker violated Plaintiff's Six Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment rights when they corruptly upheld Judge Craig Harris' decision when they were aware that he had refused to hear Plaintiff's witnesses and tried to silence Plaintiff's testimony.

208. Judge Harriet Klein violated Plaintiff's Six Amendment and Fourteenth rights when she used trickery and intimidation to grant a Motion to Vacate Plaintiff's answer prior to the November 4, 2004 case management conference date and corruptly granted a summary judgment in order to circumvent discovery in the complaint filed on behalf of Chase Manhattan Bank knowing that Chase Manhattan Bank had no interest in Plaintiff's property and was not a proper party in the matter.

209. Judge Harriet Klein violated Plaintiff's Six Amendment and Fourteenth rights on November 3, 2004 when she entertained and ruled ex parte on a motion to discharge and cancel a mortgage of record without Plaintiff having any knowledge of the motion.

210. Judge Neil H. Shuster violated Plaintiff's Six Amendment and Fourteenth rights when he corruptly granted Chase Manhattan Bank a final judgment which falsely stated that an assignment of Plaintiff's mortgage had been presented to the Court, knowing that Chase Manhattan Bank was granted a summary judgment to avoid discovery and that summary judgment had been granted on the basis of fraud, intimidation, and trickery knowing that Chase Manhattan Bank had no interest in Plaintiff's property and was not a proper party in the matter.

211. Judge Craig Harris and John Doe clerks deprived Plaintiff of Plaintiff's rights to equal protection of the laws in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment by refusing to allow Plaintiff to file a counterclaim against Theodore Wizard Mills.

ACTS OF BRIBERY

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 211 as if fully set forth herein.

212. No proof is required in a judicial bribery case other than the solicitation and completion of the act by a judge "to do a favor" is the standard for "principals and accessories."

213. All defendants were acting in conspiracy with each other and other Defendants to do "favors" in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to steal and defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff by the use of vicious fear tactics.
Defendants Acting Governor, Donald DiFrancesco, Superior Court Judges, Judge Craig Harris, Judge Glenn Grant, Judge Thomas Zampino, Judge Alphonse Cifelli, Judge Nancy Sivilli, Judge Harriet Klein, and Judge Neil H. Shuster, Newark Municipal Court Judge Paul Daniele, Appellate Judges Edwin H. Stern, Naomi Eichen, Lorraine Parker, Dennis Braithwaite and Lawrence Bilder, Defendant DYFS Workers, Maria Doricent, Emmanuel Abebe, Felicia Crawford, and Tonte Ikiriko, Mary P. Baxter, Maria Gonzalez-Jenneck, Esq., Gloria Duggins, Yolanda Laboy, Heather Hall, Patricia Janiszewski, Alvin J. Dyott, Curtis F. Watts, William Connolly, Armando B. Fontoura, Paulo DeSousa, Jamie Gilmartin, Barbara O'Hare, Dolores Matos, Virginia Haines, Margaret R. DeFrancisco, Wayne Lemmons, Virginia Haines, Virginia E. Bauer, Carol Hedinger, Joseph DeBronzo, Mark J. Botsko, Carlos I. Correa, John Doe Union County Police Officers, Doe Irvington Police Officers, and John Doe Hillside Police Officers are all public officials and all committed bribery in violation of 18 U.S.C. 201(b)(1)(A), (B), and (C) and 18 U.S. C. 201(b)(2)(A), (B), and (C) in that they all acted or failed to act in their official capacities and conspired with each other and others to do "favors" in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

214. Acting Governor Donald DiFrancesco committed bribery when he publicly appeared and supported the presentation of the check for the winning lottery ticket from the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing to John Doe, masquerading as Melvin Milligan who is deceased, and Jane Doe masquerading as Kim Milligan, the wife of Melvin Milligan when he knew that the winning ticket was stolen and bore the signature of Plaintiff and was done in order to influence the participation of other public officials in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

215. The acts of Judge Craig Harris and Appellate Judges, The Defendant, Judge Stern, Defendant Judge Eichen, and Defendant Judge Parker constituted bribery where issued a restraining order after consulting with John Doe from the New Jersey Attorney General Office and receiving knowledge from Theodore Wizard Mills of his acquaintance with Judge Peter V. Ryan. The issuance of the restraining order in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff constituted bribery and Appellate Judges corruptly coached Judge Craig Harris how the order could be upheld. The acts of the Judges, public officials, were corrupt acts of favors for the purpose of furthering the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff and constituted bribery.

216. The acts of Patricia Janiszewski and Judges Edwin H. Stern, Naomi Eichen, and Lorraine Parker to impounded the records constituted acts of bribery of public officials to conceal the fact that they upheld the corrupt decision of Judge Craig Harris which was not grounded in law, as a favor to further the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

217. The acts of Paulo Desouza, Judge Paul Daniele of the Newark Municipal Court and Judge Glenn Grant, who worked in Newark in Superior Court constituted bribery where Judge Paul Daniele entertained a groundless case fictitiously filed against Plaintiff's client, William Hargrove, conjured by a notice sent out

by Defendant Judge Glenn Grant for the purpose of luring Plaintiff into court so that Judge Daniele could convey to Plaintiff that "judges talk" making each judge aware of what was going on with other judges to make Plaintiff aware of the immensity of the rival power in order to instill fear in Plaintiff to deter her from asserting claim to stolen winning lottery tickets and were corrupt acts by these public officials conducted as favors in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to plaintiff.

218. The acts of Judge Thomas Zampino, Defendant Maria Doricent, a DYFS caseworker, Mary P. Baxter, New Jersey Deputy Attorney General, and Maria Gonzalez-Jenneck, Esq., Law Guardian constituted bribery where Plaintiff was repeatedly scheduled for baseless appearances in court over a period of one and a half years (1½) hearings" threatening removal of Plaintiff's grandchildren from Plaintiff's home. Defendant Maria Doricent continued to make false allegations although she had no previous knowledge about neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's daughter. The children were never found to be in danger and DYFS provided no services to Plaintiff or Plaintiff's grandchildren, other than counseling requested by Plaintiff for Plaintiff's grandson. The Law Guardian never spoke with Plaintiff or Plaintiff's grandchildren and the case was closed shortly after Plaintiff grew tired of the baseless court appearances and indicated that the children could be placed elsewhere. The children were never placed outside of Plaintiff's home. The repeated court appearances were in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff carried out by these public officials as favors for the purpose of allowing other Defendants to illegally enter into Plaintiff's home without the fear of Plaintiff returning and catching them in her home and to confront Plaintiff with the power of her rival who had the capability of placing her grandchildren with strangers in an effort to deter Plaintiff from asserting claim to her stolen lottery tickets.

219. The acts of Judge Alphonse Cifelli, Judge Nancy Sivilli, and Appellate Judges, Judge Braithwaite and Judge Bilder,

constituted bribery where Judge Nancy Sivilli, on her own notion, without Plaintiff's daughter being present, scheduled Plaintiff's daughter and Plaintiff's granddaughter for a paternity test where the outcome was corrupt and pre-fixed and Defendant Judge Alphonse Cifelli provided Plaintiff with discovery after the paternity hearing and rescheduled Plaintiff's daughter to appear before him after the Defendant appellant Judges, Judge Braithwaite and Judge Bilder, pre-fixed appellate decision had been rendered to provide Defendant Judge Alphonse Cifelli with an opportunity to admonish Plaintiff about her rival's capability within the judicial system. The corrupt acts of these public officials were carried out as favors in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

220. The acts of Yolanda Laboy, Gloria Duggins, and Heather Hall constituted bribery when as public officials they corruptly collected and conducted the paternity test for Plaintiff's granddaughter in order to illustrate the power of Plaintiff's rival in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

221. The act of Judge Harriet Klein constituted an act of bribery where trickery and intimidation was used and Plaintiff's answer was struck and summary judgment was granted to Chase Manhattan Bank prior to the November 4, 2004 case management conference to circumvent discovery although Judge Harriet Klein knew Chase Manhattan Bank was not a proper party and had no interest in Plaintiff's property. The corrupt act by this public official were carried out as favors to induce fear in Plaintiff by exhibiting rival power to prevent Plaintiff from asserting claim to lottery winnings from stolen lottery tickets in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

222. The act of Judge Neil H. Shuster, a public official, constituted an act of bribery where he granted final judgment to Chase Manhattan Bank after Judge Harriet Klein used trickery to grant Chase Manhattan Bank a summary judgment and the final

judgment falsely stated that the assignment of Plaintiff's mortgage to Chase Manhattan Bank had been presented to the court when he knew the statement was false and that Chase Manhattan Bank was not a proper party and had no interest in Plaintiff's property. The corrupt final judgment was granted in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

223. The numerous visits to Plaintiffs home over a one and a half year (1 ½) by Maria Doricent, Emmanuel Abebe, Tonte Ikiriko, and Tin under the guise of investigating the safety of Plaintiff's grandchildren were corrupt acts by these public officials, done as favors to make Plaintiff fear she was in jeopardy of her grandchildren being removed from her home to deter her from asserting claim to stolen lottery tickets in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

224. The towing of Plaintiff's two vehicles were constituted bribery wherein the vehicles were towed by John Doe Irvington Officers, public officials, as favors to retaliate against Plaintiff for informing other officers, conducting unconstitutional stops of Plaintiff, that the favors of unconstitutional stops of Plaintiff were solicited because of the ongoing scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings.

225. The mailing of a parking ticket to Plaintiff by John Doe Police Officer, a public official, for a parking offense allegedly committed a month earlier constituted bribery and was an act carried out as a favor in furtherance of the ongoing racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings.

226. The unconstitutional stops of Plaintiff and Plaintiff's daughter by John Doe Union County Police Officers, John Doe Irvington Police Officers and John Doe Hillside Police Officers, all public officials, constituted bribery and were corrupt acts done as favors to make Plaintiff aware of the rival power in order to induce fear in Plaintiff to deter Plaintiff from asserting claim to winning lottery tickets stolen from Plaintiff in furtherance of the

ongoing racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

227. The $7,108.00 judgment prepared and entered by William M. Connolly on March 28, 2002 and mailed to Plaintiff by Lisa Magyari on May 28, 2002, on behalf of the Bureau of Housing Inspection against Plaintiff, without the benefit of a hearing, constituted an act of bribery of a public official done as a favor to illustrate rival influence to Plaintiff carried out for the purpose of inducing fear to deter Plaintiff from asserting claim to lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff and was in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

228. The letters dated February 14, 2003 and March 7, 2003 prepared by Mark J. Botsko and Armando B. Fontoura directing Plaintiff's tenants to pay their rent to the Essex County Sheriff Department pursuant to a Superior Court Order was a corrupt acts of public officials constituting bribery done as favors in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

229. The notice of a fine in the amount of $500, signed by Curtis F. Watts, prepared by Alvin J. Dyott, purportedly levied against Plaintiff on March 12, 2003 found on Plaintiff's porch on April 12, 2003 was a result of a corrupt act of public officials done as a favor to exhibit rival power in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

230. The notice of a fine in the amount of $5,000, signed by Mark J. Botsko, prepared by Joseph Debronzo, purportedly levied against Plaintiff on November 25, 2004, found on Plaintiff's porch on December 8, 2004 was a result of a corrupt act of public officials done as a favor to exhibit rival power in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

231. The maintaining of an outstanding warrant on Plaintiff's daughter by Latifa Bittar, for child support even when the child support is taken from Plaintiff's daughter via wage execution constitutes a corrupt act by a public official and is an act of bribery done as a favor to threaten incarceration of Plaintiff's daughter in further of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

232. The copy of the fraudulently prepared lottery ticket presented to Plaintiff by Jane Doe of the New Jersey Lottery to represent the top prize winning ticket in the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing was a corrupt act performed as a result of bribery of a public official, done as a favor to conceal the fact that the top prize winning ticket allegedly claimed by Melvin Milligan and accepted by the Lottery was endorsed by Plaintiff and had been stolen from Plaintiff in continuation of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

233. The letter from Jamie Gilmartin sent to Plaintiff purporting to explain that there were legal security issues delaying Plaintiff's request to inspect and copy the top prize winning ticket from the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing was a corrupt act as result of bribery of a public official, done as favors to stall Plaintiff so that fraudulent ticket representing the top prize winning ticket could be prepared and to conceal the fact that the top prize winning ticket allegedly claimed by Melvin Milligan and accepted by the Lottery was endorsed by Plaintiff and had been stolen from Plaintiff. The letter was prepared in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

234. The denial by Wayne Lemmons of the Delaware Lottery, of Plaintiff's request to inspect and copy the second prize winning ticket from the May 12, 2001 Powerhall Lottery constituted bribery and was a corrupt act of a public official, done as a favor for the purpose of concealing the identity of the thieves of Plaintiff's Powerball winning ticket in furtherance of the

racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

235. The receipt of the stolen winning lottery ticket from John Does, bearing the signature of Plaintiff, for the May 12, 2001 Powerball Lottery drawing was a corrupt act of bribery done as a favor in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

236. The public announcement on August 19, 2003 by Margaret DeFrancisco of the wrong purchase date of December 24, 2002 for the top prize winning Megamillion Lottery ticket purchased in New York for the December 24, 2002 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery drawing constituted bribery and was a corrupt act of a public official, done as a favor to deceive Plaintiff into believing that the ticket stolen from her was not the top prize winning ticket and was a corrupt act done in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

237. The letter prepared and mailed to Plaintiff by Carlos I. Correa providing Plaintiff with fraudulent information regarding specific details and the purchase date about the top prize winning ticket for the December 24, 2002 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery drawing purchased in New York constituted bribery and was an act of a public official, done as a favor to deceive Plaintiff into believing that the ticket stolen from her was not the top prize winning ticket and was a corrupt act done in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

238. New Jersey Lottery Acting Executive Director William T. Jourdain committed bribery when he broadcasted false information that Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC was winner for the December 3, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game drawing when he knew the ticket was signed by Plaintiff and did not belong to Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC, the act constituted a corrupt act of a public official done as a favor in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of

lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff (see attachments 45 & 54).

239. The letters dated December 29, 2004 and January 25, 2005 sent to Plaintiff from Barbara O'Hare in regards to the top prize Megamillion/Big Game winning ticket were corrupt acts performed as a result of bribery of a public official, done as favors to stall Plaintiff so that fraudulent documents representing the top prize winning ticket and computer printout for the top prize winning could be prepared, respectively, to present to Plaintiff and was carried out in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

240. The copy of the fraudulently prepared lottery ticket presented to Plaintiff by Dolores Matos on January 11, 2005 to represent the winning ticket for the December 24, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game drawing was a corrupt act performed as a result of bribery of a public official, done as a favor to conceal the fact that the top prize winning ticket claimed by Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC and accepted by the Lottery was endorsed by Plaintiff and had been stolen from Plaintiff in continuation of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

241. The fraudulent computer printouts provided by Dolores Matos were corrupt acts performed as a result of bribery of a public official, done as favors to conceal the fact that the top prize winning Megamillion/Big Game ticket claimed by Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC and accepted by the Lottery was endorsed by Plaintiff and had been stolen from Plaintiff in continuation of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff (see attachments 48 & 55).

242. The letters dated April 4, 2005 and April 6, 2005 prepared by the lottery and Barbara O'Hare purporting to explain and validate the information on the fraudulent computer printout was a corrupt act performed as a result of bribery of a public official

done as a favor in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff (see attachment 56).

243. The letter dated April 26, 2005 prepared and mailed to Plaintiff by Barbara O'Hare which indicates to Plaintiff that the fraudulent data previously received by Plaintiff represents information relative to the ticket winning the top prize in the December 3, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game drawing was an act of bribery of a public official done as a favor in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff (see attachment 57).

244. The fraudulent copy of the ticket prepared by John Doe of the New Jersey lottery and presented to Plaintiff to represent the top prize winning Big Game ticket in the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing was a corrupt act done as a favor and constituted an act of bribery of a public official.

245. All of the aforementioned acts of bribery were acts by public officials in violation of 18 U.S.C. 201(b)(1)(A), (B), and (C) and 18 U.S. C. 201(b)(2)(A), (B), and (C). Allen Oliver and Gloria Oliver committed bribery when they corruptly solicited public officials to assist them in cashing in on lottery winnings from a lottery ticket that they knew belonged to Plaintiff and was signed by Plaintiff in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§201(b)(1)(A), (B), and (C).

246. Theodore Wizard Mills committed bribery when he corruptly received and continues to receive favors for false testimony against Plaintiff in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of 18 U.S.C. §201(b)(4).

247. Edward A. Allen, Sr., and Bonegal P. Spearman committed bribery when they corruptly formed Dollwiz Music BMI Management and Production and provided Theodore Wizard Mills with a management contract as a reward for false testimony

against Plaintiff after Bonegal P. Spearman recruited Theodore Wizard Mills in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of 18 U.S.C. §201(b)(3).

248. Edward A. Allen, Sr., committed bribery when he corruptly formed a subsidiary to Rahway Community Action Organization, Inc. called Liberty City Productions and appointed Theodore Wizard Mills Commissioner for Arts and Cultural Affairs as a reward for false testimony against Plaintiff in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of 18 U.S.C. §201(b)(3).

DEPRIVATION OF PROTECTED ACTIVITIES

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 248 as if fully set forth herein.

249. Judge Craig Harris conspired with John Doe Clerks to deny Plaintiff access to court services when she was refused the right to file a counterclaim against Theodore Wizard Mills in violation of 18 U.S.C. 245(b)(1)(B).

250. Judges Harriet Klein and Neil H. Shuster violated 18 U.S.C. 245(b)(1)(B) used intimidation and trickery to corruptly vacate Plaintiff's answer to a complaint filed on behalf of Chase Manhattan Bank prior to the November 4, 2004 case management conference to avoid discovery and it was used as the basis of a final judgment which falsely stated that proof of an assignment of Plaintiff's mortgage to Chase Manhattan Bank had been presented to the court, thereby denying and depriving Plaintiff of access to the honest services of the court.

EXTORTION BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS OR EMPLOYEES IN VIOLATION OF 18 USC §872

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 250 as if fully set forth herein.

251. Defendants Acting Governor, Donald DiFrancesco, Superior Court Judges, Judge Craig Harris, Judge Glenn Grant, Judge Thomas Zampino, Judge Alphonse Cifelli, Judge Nancy Sivilli, Judge Harriet Klein, and Judge Neil H. Shuster, Newark Municipal Court Judge Judge Paul Daniele, Appellate Judges, Judge Edwin H. Stern, Judge Naomi Eichen, Judge Lorraine Parker, Judge Dennis Braithwaite and Judge Lawrence Bilder, Defendant DYFS Workers, Maria Doricent, Emmanuel Abebe, Felicia Crawford, and Tonte Ikiriko, Mary P. Baxter, Maria Gonzalez-Jenneck, Esq., Gloria Duggins, Yolanda Laboy, Heather Hall, Patricia Janiszewski, Alvin J. Dyott, Curtis F. Watts, William Connolly, Armando B. Fontoura, Paulo DeSousa, Jamie Gilmartin, Barbara O'Hare, Dolores Matos, Virginia Haines, Margaret R. DeFrancisco, Wayne Lemmons, Virginia Haines, Virginia E. Bauer, Carol Hedinger, Joseph DeBronzo, Mark J. Botsko, Armando Fontoura, Carlos I. Correa, John Doe Union County Police Officers, Doe Irvington Police Officers, and John Doe Hillside Police Officers are all public officials as all are employees within the subdivisions of the government. All carried out their acts under the pretense of their employment and were conducted in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff and were carried out directly or indirectly for the purpose of intimidating Plaintiff so that she would be too afraid to assert claim to winnings from lottery tickets stolen from her.

INTENTIONAL USE OF FALSE STATEMENTS IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 251 as if fully set forth herein.

252. Patricia Janiszewski and Judges Edwin H. Stern, Naomi Eichen, and Lorraine Parker impounded the records wherein they upheld the corrupt decision of Judge Craig Harris to conceal the corrupt acts and to cover up the fact that the basis of the decision

was to further the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation 18 U.S.C. §1001(a)(1).

253. Judge Harriet Klein used trickery and intimidation to enter a corrupt judgment in foreclosure prior to the November 4, 2004 case management conference to avoid discovery when she knew that Chase Manhattan Bank had not interest in Plaintiff's property, was not a proper party, and the complaint filed on behalf of Chase Manhattan Bank falsely indicated that Plaintiff's mortgage had been assigned to Chase Manhattan Bank. The trickery was used to obtain a judgment in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1001(a)(1) and (3).

254. Judge Neil H. Shuster violated 18 U.S.C. §1001(a)(3) when it granted Chase Manhattan Bank a final judgment which falsely stated that proof of an assignment of Plaintiff's mortgage to Chase Manhattan Bank had been presented to the court when he knew that Chase was not a proper party and had no interest in Plaintiff's property and that final judgment was being granted to intimidate Plaintiff in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

255. Paulo Desousa, violated 1001(a)(3) by knowingly preparing a fictitious complaint for Plaintiff's client to appear in court when he knew that Plaintiff's client did not own the property to which was the subject matter of the complaint and that the complaint was being prepared to lure Plaintiff into court to further intimidate her in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

256. Glenn Grant violated 1001(a)(3) by knowingly mailing out a fraudulent notice to Plaintiff's client, William Hargrove, for his appearance in court when he knew when he sent out the notice that there was no valid complaint outstanding for Plaintiff's client

and that the act was to attain Plaintiff's appearance in court in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to intimidate Plaintiff in order to defraud Plaintiff of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

COMPUTER FRAUD IN VIOLATION OF 18 US.C. §1030

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 256 as if fully set forth herein.

257. John Does at the New Jersey Lottery violated 18 US.C. §1030 when they accessed the computer, affecting interstate commerce, beyond their authority to fraudulently remove all the names of the winners of the top Megamillion/Big Game prize from the "Winners List" on the New Jersey Lottery Website. These names were removed to conceal the fact that the name of a deceased individual was used to claim the June 9, 2000 Megamillion/Big Game top prize as part of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

258. John Does at the New Jersey Lottery violated 18 US.C. §1030 when they accessed the computer, affecting interstate commerce, beyond their authority to fraudulently re-add the names of the winners of the top Megamillion/Big Game prize from the "Winners List" on the New Jersey Lottery Website without including the name of the winner for the June 9, 2000 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery drawing. The name of the winner for the June 9, 2000 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery drawing was omitted to conceal the fact that the name of a deceased individual was used to claim the top prize as part of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

259. John Does at the New Jersey Lottery violated 18 US.C. §1030 when they accessed the computer beyond their authority to fraudulently add the name of Melvin Milligan to the Pick Six

"Winners List" on the New Jersey website, instead of the Megamillion/Big Game "Winners List" for the June 9, 2000 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery Drawing. This name was entered into the "Winners List" for Pick Six as opposed to the Megamillion/Big Game "Winners List" to conceal the fact that the name of a deceased individual was used to claim the top prize as part of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

260. John Does and the New Jersey Division of Lottery violated 18 U.S.C. §1030 when intentionally withheld information from the New Jersey Lottery website announcing the winning numbers for the December 24, 2002 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery drawing until January 22, 2003 to conceal from Plaintiff that her stolen ticket had won the top prize in the drawing as part of the activities in the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth sixty eight million dollars ($68,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

261. John Does and the Megamillion/Big Game Lottery violated 18 U.S.C. §1030 when intentionally withheld information from the New Jersey Lottery website announcing the winning numbers for the December 24, 2002 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery drawing to conceal from Plaintiff that her stolen ticket had won the top prize in the drawing as part of the activities in the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth sixty eight million dollars ($68,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff

262. John Does at the New York Lottery violated 18 US.C. §1030 when they accessed the computer beyond their authority to fraudulently remove the name of the winning location from the New York State Lottery website. The winning location was removed to deceive Plaintiff into believing that the lottery ticket stolen from her home was not the top prize lottery ticket for the December 24, 2002 Megamillion/Big Game Drawing as part of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery

winnings worth sixty eight million dollars ($68,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

263. John Does violated 18 US.C. §1030 when they when they accessed the Star Ledger Database to remove or hid the obituary of Irene Moon. The obituary was removed or hid to conceal the fact that Bonegal Plowden Spearman was the granddaughter of Irene Moon (nee Oliver) and shares a familial relationship with Allen Oliver and that her purpose for luring Theodore Wizard Mills, Plaintiff's then paramour, was to solicit his participation in the conspiracy of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

264. John Does violated 18 US.C. §1030 when they modified the autobiography of Jack E. Oliver on the Virtual Geoscience Center website, and omitted the fact that Jack E. Oliver was an advisor to a President of the United States. The fact was omitted to conceal the political influence available to Allen Oliver and was part of the conspiracy of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

265. John Does at the New Jersey Lottery violated 18 U.S.C. §1030 when they accessed the computer, affecting interstate commerce, beyond their authority to fraudulently enter the incorrect spelling for the Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC Megamillion/Big Game prize from the "Winners List" on the New Jersey Lottery Webside without including the name of the winner for the June 9, 2000 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery drawing. The name of the winner for the June 9, 2000 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery drawing was omitted to conceal the fact that the name a deceased individual was used to claim the top prize as part of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

BROADCASTING FALSE LOTTERY INFORMATION

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 265 as if fully set forth herein.

266. On August 19, 2002, Margaret R. DeFrancisco and New York Lottery broadcasted false information throughout media that the winning lottery ticket for the December 24, 2002 Megamillion/Big Game drawing was purchased on December 24, 2002 when they knew that the winning ticket was not purchased on that date and that the statement was made in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of 18. U.S.C. §1304.

267. Virginia Haines, Executive Director of the New Jersey Lottery broadcasted false information that Melvin Milligan was the "missing winner" for the ticket for the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing when they knew that the ticket was signed by Plaintiff and that it did not belong to Melvin Milligan. Moreover Virginia Haines and Acting Governor Donald DeFrancisco knew that Melvin Milligan was a deceased individual and the individual that they presently publicly as the winner of the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing was not Melvin Milligan. The public presentation of John Doe masquerading as Melvin Milligan, a deceased individual, and Jane Doe masquerading as Kim Milligan by Virginia Haines and supported by Acting Governor Donald DeFrancisco constituted the broadcast of the false lottery information and was done in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of 18. U.S.C. §1304.

268. New Jersey Lottery broadcasted false information that the winning ticket for the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing was purchased on June 9, 2000 when they knew the ticket was not purchased on that date and was done to deceived Plaintiff into believing that her ticket stolen by Allen Oliver and Gloria Oliver was not the top prize winning ticket received by the New Jersey Lottery and was in violation of 18. U.S.C. §1304.

269. New Jersey Lottery Acting Executive Director William T. Jourdain broadcasted false information that Hackensack Resource

Associates, LLC was winner for the December 3, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game drawing when he knew the ticket was signed by Plaintiff and did not belong to Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC and was done to deceive Plaintiff into believing that her stolen ticket was not the top prize winning ticket received by the New Jersey Lottery and was in violation of 18. U.S.C. §1304.

270. New Jersey Lottery broadcasted false information that the winning lottery ticket for the December 3, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game drawing was purchased on December 3, 2004 when they knew that it was not purchased on that date in violation of 18. U.S.C. §1304.

MAIL FRAUD IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. §1341

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 270 as if fully set forth herein.

271. Allen Oliver, and Gloria Oliver mailed the ticket to the New Jersey Lottery although they knew the ticket was stolen and rightfully belong to Plaintiff. The ticket was mailed in further of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

272. Jamie Gilmartin prepared and mailed a letter to Plaintiff purporting to explain why Plaintiff request to inspect and copy the top prize winning lottery ticket for the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing. The letter was mailed to provide the lottery time to create a fraudulent ticket to present to Plaintiff in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

273. Carlos I. Correa prepared and mailed a fraudulent letter to Plaintiff depicting information that he knew was false about specific details and the purchase date regarding the top prize winning lottery ticket for the December 24, 2002 Megamillion/Big Game drawing. The letter was mailed to

deceive Plaintiff into believing that the lottery ticket stolen from her was not the top prize winning ticket and was conducted in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

274. Wayne Lemmons of the Delaware Lottery prepared and mailed a letter to Plaintiff indicating that she was not entitled to received FOIA information relative to the winners who claimed her May 12, 2001 Powerball winning ticket because she was not a Delaware resident when he knew that the ticket was stolen and claimed by claimants other than Plaintiff who rightfully owned the ticket and such action was done to conceal the identity of the thieves in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

275. Barbara O'Hare, prepared and mailed a letter to Plaintiff on December 29, 2004 and January 25, 2005 indicating that additional time was needed to respond to Plaintiff's Government Records Request was mailed to provide additional time to prepare fraudulent documents to present to Plaintiff and was done in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

276. Dolores Matos mailed to Plaintiff correspondence dated March 16, 2005 along with a fraudulently prepared computer printout wherein at least one of the numbers were modified so that the computer to misrepresent that it was the computer printout for the top prize winning ticket in the December 3, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game lottery drawing. The computer printout provided a false serial number and false purchase date information for the top prize winning ticket. This computer printout was mailed to Plaintiff to deceive her into believing that another ticket other than the one stolen from her had won the top prize in the December 3, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game lottery drawing and was done in further of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

277. Barbara O'Hare, mailed to Plaintiff a letter she prepared, dated April 6, 2005, along with an unsigned letter dated April 4, 2005, prepared by the New Jersey Lottery, a copy of the computer printout, and a copy of the press release, to reinforce and support the false information previous provided to Plaintiff regarding the top prize winning ticket received by the lottery for the December 3, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game drawing. This letter was mailed for the purpose of deceiving Plaintiff about the type of ticket and the purchase date of the ticket and was in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

278. Barbara O'Hare prepared and mailed to Plaintiff another letter dated April 26, 2005 which reinforces her support that the false information previously provided Plaintiff represented information relative to the top prize winning ticket in the December 3, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game lottery drawing. This letter was mailed to convince Plaintiff that the false information was true and was done in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

279. On January 27, 2003, Glenn Grant who served as a Judge in the Superior Court mailed to Plaintiff's client a notice to appear in Newark Municipal Court on January 31, 2003 to answer a fictitious complaint for alleged violation in 2000 on property Plaintiff's had previously presently submitted proof that her client no longer owned. Plaintiff's client had received no prior notice of such alleged violation and there had been no prior adjudication of the alleged violation. This notice was mailed for the purpose of luring Plaintiff into court so that Plaintiff could be further warned about the power of the rival she faced if she asserted claim to winnings from lottery tickets stolen from Plaintiff and was done in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

280. John Doe of Superior Court mailed to Plaintiff a notice to appear for a case management conference scheduled on

November 2, 2004 a date when the court was closed. This notice was mailed because it was known at the time that the case would be corruptly disposed of prior to November 2, 2004 and no case management conference would take place as the case was filed on behalf of a party having no interest in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

281. John Doe of Superior Court mailed to Plaintiff a notice to appear for a case management conference rescheduled from November 2, 2004 a date when the court was closed to November 4, 2004. This notice was mailed to provide a legitimate date, a day when court was in session, although it was known at the time that the case would be corruptly disposed of prior to case management conference date to conceal the fact that Chase Manhattan Bank was not a proper party and had no interest in Plaintiff's and that the case was filed in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

282. Virginia A. Quill, of Powers Kirn, LLC. mailed to Plaintiff a letter from Sarah Powers dated August 26, 2004 and a copy of the motion filed by Sarah Powers requesting summary judgment and the striking of Plaintiff's answer and allowing the case to proceed as an uncontested matter, on behalf of Chase Manhattan Bank mailed to circumvent discovery because it was known at the time that Chase Manhattan Bank was not a proper party and had no interest in Plaintiff's property and the purpose of the action was to exhibit the immensity of Plaintiff's rival's power in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

283. Sarah Powers, of Powers Kirn, LLC. mailed to Plaintiff a letter dated October 14, 2004 and a copy of the order granting Chase Manhattan Bank's motion for summary judgment striking Plaintiff's answer and allowing the case to proceed as an uncontested matter, signed by Judge Harriet Klein on October 8, 2004 although Chase Manhattan Bank was not a proper party and had no interest in Plaintiff's property but the motion was granted

to exhibit the immensity of Plaintiff's rival's power in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

284. Sarah Powers, of Powers Kirn, LLC. mailed to Plaintiff a letter dated March 1, 2005 along with and a copy of the order granting Chase Manhattan Bank's a final judgment, signed by Judge Neil H. Shuster on February 22, 2005 which falsely stated that an assignment of Plaintiff's mortgage to Chase Manhattan Bank had been presented to the court when he knew Chase Manhattan Bank was not a proper party and had no interest in Plaintiff's property but the motion was granted to exhibit the immensity of the power of Plaintiff's rival in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

285. Sarah Powers, of Powers Kirn, LLC. mailed to Plaintiff a letter dated April 11, 2005 indicating that the sheriff's sale for Plaintiff's property had been scheduled for May 17, 2005. This letter constituted one of many continuing acts to intimidate Plaintiff in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

286. Jane Doe Clerk of Superior court mailed out at notice to Plaintiff to appear in court regarding Plaintiff's grandchildren to respond to allegations of Maria Doricent, a DYFS caseworker. This notice was mailed in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

287. Lisa A. Magyari of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs mailed to Plaintiff a letter dated May 28, 2002 along with a copy of a judgment obtained by William Connolly, of the Bureau of Housing Inspection. This judgment was fraudulently obtained by William Connolly and mailed in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

288. A notice was mailed to Plaintiff from Superior Court of New Jersey to appear in court on February 20, 2001 to answer false allegations of Theodore Wizard Mills in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

289. Patricia Janiszewski mailed to Plaintiff a letter dated April 18, 2001 constituting a notice of docketing and impounding the case involving Plaintiff and Theodore Wizard Mills, The case was impounded to cover up that the basis for the decision in the case was to further the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

290. Appellate Judges, Judge Edwin H. Stern, Naomi Eichen, and Lorraine Parker mailed or caused to be mailed to Plaintiff a supplemental opinion wherein they coached Judge Craig Harris on how to proceed in order to have the restraining order upheld as part of the continuing activities to further the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

291. Judge Sivilli mailed to Plaintiff's daughter a February 4, 2002 notice that paternity test was ordered for Plaintiff's eight year old granddaughter on January 14, 2002 on Judge Sivilli's own initiative, without the presence of Plaintiff's daughter, after the alleged father had failed to show on several previous occasions, knowing that the results of the paternity test were pre-fixed as part of the continuing activities to further the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

292. Yolanda Laboy mailed to Plaintiff's daughter a final notice to appear with Plaintiff's eight year old granddaughter, dated February 28, 2002, for paternity testing indicating action will be taken against Plaintiff's daughter if she failed to appear. The notice containing the within threat was mailed to subject Plaintiff and Plaintiff's granddaughter to a pre-fixed corrupt paternity test conducted in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

293. The corrupt pre-fixed paternity test results initially mailed Gloria Duggins and Yolanda Laboy was mailed to Plaintiff's daughter. These results were mailed as part of the ongoing racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

294. Appellate Judges Dennis Braithwaite and Lawrence Bilder mailed to Plaintiff a copy of their decision upholding the fraudulent negating the father of Plaintiff's granddaughter. The basis of the decision mailed was to illustrate the power of Plaintiff's rival so that Plaintiff would be too frightened to assert claim to prizes from lottery tickets stolen from Plaintiff and was to further of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

295. Plaintiff was mailed a notice to appear for a paternity hearing in Superior Court on March 27, 2003 in reference to Plaintiff's twelve year old granddaughter. The paternity hearing was scheduled to reinforce the power of Plaintiff's rival and was conducted in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

296. Superior Court of New Jersey mailed Plaintiff a notice to appear for a hearing in Superior Court for child support against Norris McCleod March 3, 2005 when they knew Norris McCleod would not be there. The purpose was to provide Plaintiff with false information of why the system had not issued an arrest warrant for Norris McCleod's although he had not paid any of the child support while at the same time a warrant remained outstanding for Plaintiff's daughter's arrest although she was paying support payments through wage execution weekly. The scheduling of the hearing and the mailing of the notice was mailed in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

297. Plaintiff's and Plaintiff's daughter were mailed notices providing Plaintiff's daughter to appear at the Probation Services Division between September 8, 2004 and September 14, 2004 for

a Support Warrant Amnesty Project falsely indicating that a warrant was outstanding for the arrest of Plaintiff's daughter because Plaintiff's daughter had failed to make payments when the payments were being taken out of Plaintiff daughter's check through wage execution weekly. The outstanding arrest warrant and the notice was sent out to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's daughter to threaten incarceration of Plaintiff's daughter as part of the ongoing racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

298. Irvington Police mailed to Plaintiff a letter dated December 11, 2003 along with a parking ticket for an alleged parking violation on November 5, 2003. This ticket was mailed to Plaintiff to indicate the participation of the Irvington Police in the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

299. Irvington Police mailed to Plaintiff a notice to appear October 6, 2005 after they towed Plaintiff's vehicle without cause on August 31, 2004. This notice was mailed in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

300. Irvington Police mailed to Plaintiff notice dated October 27, 2004, notifying Plaintiff of the issuance of warrant for Plaintiff's arrest for failure to answer charges relating to the towing of Plaintiff's vehicle in August 31, 2004 in which Plaintiff had previous received a notice to appear on October 6, 2005. This notice was mailed to threaten incarceration of Plaintiff to induce fear in Plaintiff in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

FRAUD BY WIRE RADIO OR TELEVISION IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. §1343

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 300 as if fully set forth herein.

301. New Jersey Lottery falsely represented Melvin Milligan, a deceased individual to be the winner of the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing worth forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00) when they were in possession of the top prize winning ticket that was signed by Plaintiff and the misrepresentation was in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

302. John Doe falsely represented himself in media to be Melvin Milligan, a deceased individual, in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

303. Jane Doe falsely represented herself in media to be Kim Milligan, wife of Melvin Milligan, a deceased individual, in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

304. On March 24, 2003 Carlos I. Correa telephoned Plaintiff and provided Plaintiff with false information regarding specific details and the purchase date of the top prize winning ticket for the December 24, 2002 Megamillion/Big Game Lottery drawing, worth sixty eight million dollars ($68,000,000.00) in an effort to deceive Plaintiff in believing that the ticket stolen from Plaintiff was not the top prize winning ticket. The telephone call was in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

305. On August 19, 2002 Virginia DiFrancesco falsely stated on national television that the top prize winning lottery ticket for the December 24, 2002 Megamillion/Big Game drawing, worth sixty eight million dollars ($68,000,000.00) was purchased on December 24, 2002 when they knew that the winning ticket was not purchased on that date and the statement was made in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

306. On October 10, 2004 Emmanuel Abebe, a DYFS caseworker, telephoned Plaintiff indicating he wanted to come by and see Plaintiff's grandson. He was very reluctant to provide Plaintiff with the name of his supervisor and abandoned his request after refusing to provide Plaintiff with something in writing to substantiate his request and after Plaintiff informed him that she knew that his actions were part of the scheme to defraud lottery winnings from Plaintiff.

307. Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC falsely represented themselves in media to be winners of the December 24, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game drawing in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

308. New Jersey Lottery falsely represented Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC in media to be winners of the December 24, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game drawing in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

309. Jamie Gilmartin communicated with Plaintiff several times during the month of April 2003 by telephone in an effort to fraudulently convince Plaintiff that her OPRA/FOIA request to inspect and copy the winning ticket for the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing could not be met. The telephone communications were in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

EXTORTION IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. §1951

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 309 as if fully set forth herein.

310. The acts herein listed above constituted extortion by all defendants named herein wherein they participated and continue to participate directly or indirectly in the ongoing wrongful use of fear and economic harm of Plaintiff and Plaintiff family

members, consisting of numerous vicious acts, carried out for the purpose of evoking fear in Plaintiff in order to induce Plaintiff to give up rights to lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff the conduct of which affected interstate commerce.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING ENTERPRISE IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. §1952 (a)

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 310 as if fully set forth herein.

311. The Delaware Lottery transferred the monies obtained by means of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff of winning prize money from the stolen lottery ticket from the May 12, 2001 Powerball Lottery drawing in interstate commerce when they knew that the winning ticket worth one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00), signed by Plaintiff was stolen and rightfully belonged to Plaintiff.

312. John and Jane Doe transported the winning lottery ticket stolen out of Plaintiffs home to Delaware, worth one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00), to claim the lottery winnings in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to deprive Plaintiff out of winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff when they knew the ticket was stolen.

TRANSPORTING STOLEN PROPERTY IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. §2314

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 312 as if fully set forth herein.

313. The two sister and brother, John and Jane Doe Defendants from Essex County New Jersey, who claimed the winnings from Plaintiff's winning Delaware Powerball ticket for the May 12, 2001 Powerball drawing transported the stolen ticket in interstate commerce to Delaware to fraudulently claim and collect the prize

monies having a value of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00 knowing that the lottery ticket was stolen from Plaintiff and contained Plaintiff signature therein. The ticket was stolen and claimed for the prize monies as part of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

314. The Delaware Lottery transferred the monies obtained by means of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff of lottery winning prize money from the stolen lottery ticket from the May 12, 2001 Powerball Lottery drawing in interstate commerce when they knew that the winning ticket worth one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00), signed by Plaintiff was stolen and rightfully belonged to Plaintiff.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY ACROSS INTERSTATE COMMERCE IN VIOLATION OF 18 U.S.C. §2315

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 314 as if fully set forth herein.

315. The Delaware Lottery received the stolen lottery ticket bearing Plaintiff's signature, from sister and brother, Jane and John Doe who had crossed state boundaries with the stolen lottery ticket worth one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00) knowing that the ticket rightfully belonged to Plaintiff.

316. John and Jane Doe, from Essex County, New Jersey accepted prize money from the Delaware Lottery for the winning lottery ticket stolen from Plaintiff's home when they knew that the ticket, signed by Plaintiff, was stolen.

NEW JERSEY STATE LAW VIOLATIONS

AIDING AN ABETTING

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 316 as if fully set forth herein.

317. All defendants is liable for each and every state claim on the basis that they engaged in the conspiracy directly or indirectly in the conspiracy to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:2-6

BURGLARY

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 317 as if fully set forth herein.

318. Michael Gallishaw was arrested by Irvington Police after he attempted to burglarize Plaintiff's home, by trying to gain access with a screwdriver, while Plaintiff's son was home On September 20, 2002 in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C: 18-2. Michael Gallishaw attempted to gain access to Plaintiff's home to further the racketeering scheme to steal and defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

319. Tawayna F. Bailey, Terri M. Pettaway, Felicia Crawford, Amber Noel Crews and/or Charles Avery Crews, and John Does committed burglary when they unlawfully gained access to Plaintiff's home without Plaintiff's consent and left personal documents and recorded on Plaintiff's digital recorder to make Plaintiff aware that they had surreptitiously gained unauthorized access to Plaintiff's home in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C: 18-2.

320. Ping Zuo violated N.J.S.A. 2C:18-2 when he forcefully entered into Plaintiff's home on October 11, 2005 without her consent.

THEFT

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully set forth herein.

321. Allen Oliver and Gloria Oliver committed theft when they unlawfully took Plaintiff's signed lottery ticket which she accidentally left at their East Orange resident on June 7, 2000 and which subsequently won the top prize monies in the June 9, 2000 Big Game Lottery Drawing and devised a fraudulent racketeering scheme to claim and deprive Plaintiff of the proceeds worth forty six million dollars ($46,000.000.00) in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:20-6.

322. John Does committed theft when they illegally entered Plaintiff's resident in Irvington, New Jersey and unlawfully took Plaintiff's Delaware winning Powerball lottery ticket worth one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00) as the second prize winning ticket in the May 12, 2001 Powerball Lottery drawing as part of the conspiracy to participate in the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of proceeds from lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:20-5.

323. John Does committed theft when they illegally entered Plaintiff's resident in Irvington, New Jersey and unlawfully took Plaintiff's lottery ticket worth sixty eight million dollars ($68,000,000.00) as the top prize winning ticket in the December 24, 2002 Megamillion/Big Game drawing as part of the conspiracy to participate in the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of proceeds from lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:20-5.

324. John Does committed theft when they illegally entered Plaintiff's resident in Irvington, New Jersey and unlawfully took Plaintiff's signed Megamillion/Big Game Lottery ticket covering April 12, 2002 thru April 23, 2002 with slip numbers on the back of ticket preceding or following RE 606841639 and RE606841640 and Plaintiff's signed Megamillion/Big Game lottery ticket covering the January 20, 2004 as part of the conspiracy to participate in the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of proceeds from lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:20-5.

325. John Does committed theft when they illegally entered Plaintiff's office in Irvington, New Jersey and unlawfully took Plaintiff lottery ticket worth twenty four million dollars ($24,000,000.00) as the top prize winning ticket in the December 3, 2004 Megamillion/Big Game drawing as part of the conspiracy to participate in the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of proceeds from lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:20-5.

326. John Does committed theft when they illegally entered Plaintiffs home and remove Plaintiff's Megamillion lottery ticket for eight (8) draws, purchased from Jays Hallmark on Route 22 in Union, New Jersey covering the end of May and June 2005.

RECEIPT OF STOLEN PROPERTY

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 326 as if fully set forth herein.

327. John Doe and Jane Doe, the sister and brother from Essex County, New Jersey violated N.J.S.A. 2C:20-7 when they received the proceeds of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00) from the Delaware lottery knowing that the winning ticket bearing Plaintiff's signature for the May 12, 2001 Powerball Lottery drawing was stolen from Plaintiff and that the proceeds rightfully belonged to Plaintiff.

328. John Doe and Jane Doe masquerading as Melvin Milligan and Kim Milligan, respectively, violated N.J.S.A. 2C:20-7 when they received and converted the Plaintiff's stolen winning Megamillion/Big Game Lottery ticket for the June 9, 2000 drawing mailed by Allen Oliver and they accepted the proceeds of the lottery winnings when they knew that the winning ticket was signed by Plaintiff and rightfully belonged to Plaintiff.

329. John Doe of the New Jersey Lottery violated N.J.S.A. 2C:20-7 when they received and converted the Plaintiff's stolen winning Megamillion/Big Game Lottery ticket for the June 9,

2000 drawing mailed by Allen Oliver and presented the proceeds to John Doe masquerading as Melvin Milligan when they knew that the winning ticket was signed by Plaintiff and rightfully belonged to Plaintiff.

330. John Doe of the New Jersey Lottery violated N.J.S.A. 2C:20-7 when they received and converted the Plaintiff's stolen winning Megamillion/Big Game Lottery ticket for the December 3, 2004 drawing claimed by the Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC and presented the proceeds to the Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC., when they knew that the winning ticket was signed by Plaintiff and rightfully belonged to Plaintiff.

331. Hackensack Resource Associates, LLC violated N.J.S.A. 2C20-7 when they receive and converted Plaintiff's stolen winning Megamillion/Big Game Lottery ticket for the December 3, 2004 drawing when they knew the ticket was signed by Plaintiff and rightfully belonged to Plaintiff.

DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 331 as if fully set forth herein.

332. Chase Manhattan Bank, Powers Kirn, LLC., William E. Powers, Jr,, and Sarah Powers committed the offense of deceptive business practice when filed a complaint in foreclosure falsely stating that Plaintiff's mortgage had been assigned to Chase Manhattan Bank and used the statement to acquire Plaintiff's property by obtaining a fraudulent foreclosure judgment against Plaintiff.

333. Sarah Powers and William E. Powers, Jr. committed the offense of misconduct by a corporate official when they filed a complaint knowingly containing false information when they knew that Plaintiff's mortgage had not been assigned to Chase Manhattan Bank and they used the Limited Liability Corporation of Powers Kirn to file a fraudulent complaint on behalf of Chase

Manhattan Bank in order to reveal rival power in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of N.J.S.A.2C:21-9.

IMPERSONATION

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 333 as if fully set forth herein.

334. John and Jane Doe committed the offense of Impersonation when they used the identity of Melvin and Kim Milligan for the purpose of concealing their real identity in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:21-17.

BRIBERY

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 334 as if fully set forth herein.

335. All public officials listed herein above committed Bribery when they acted to do favors and participated in judicial activities threatening to Plaintiff in an effort to deter Plaintiff from asserting claim to lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:27-2..

THREATS

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 335 as if fully set forth herein.

336. John Does committed violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:27-3 when they threatened injury to Plaintiff's daughter and Plaintiff's unborn grandchild in retaliation for Plaintiff responding to a complaint in foreclosure and to deter Plaintiff from further

responding in order to obtain a fraudulent judgment in foreclosure.

FICTITIOUS REPORTS

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 336 as if fully set forth herein.

337. Theodore Wizard Mills provide false information to court clerks in violation of N.J.S.A. 2C:28-4 in order to obtain a fraudulent restraining order against Plaintiff in furtherance of the scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

TAMPERING WITH PUBLIC RECORDS

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 338 as if fully set forth herein.

339. John Does at the New Jersey Lottery violated N.J.S.A. 2C:28-7 when they removed the list of top prize winnings from the "Winners List" on the New Jersey Lottery website in order to conceal that the individual claiming the winning ticket for the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing fraudulently used the name of a deceased individual in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

340. John Does at the New Jersey Lottery violated N.J.S.A. 2C:28-7 when they attempted to conceal the name used by the person claiming the top prize in the June 9, 2000 Big Game drawing by omitting it from the Megamillion/Big Game "Winners List" and hiding it on the Pick Six "Winners List" for the purpose of furthering the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

341. John Does violated N.J.S.A. 2C:28-7 when they removed and/or hid from public view the Star Ledger Newspaper obituary of Irene Moon (nee Oliver) to conceal that she was the grandmother of Bonegal Plowden Spearman and that Bonegal Plowden Spearman was a relative of Allen Oliver who lured Plaintiff's ex-paramour into the conspiracy to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings worth forty six million dollars ($46,000,000.00) rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

342. John does violated N.J.S.A. 2C:28-7 when they purposely misspelled Hackensack 'Heckensack' to conceal it in the Lottery Winners database.

THREATS AND TERRORISM

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 342 as if fully set forth herein.

343. John Does violated N.J.S.A. 2C:33-10 and 2C:38-2 when on October 17, 2004 they placed the mutilated carcass of a dead squirrel on Plaintiff's property,

344. John Does violated N.J.S.A. 2C:33-10 and 2C:38-2 when on October 23, 2004 they placed the beheaded carcass of a dead rat on Plaintiff's property,

345. John Does violated N.J.S.A. 2C:33-10 and 2C:38-2 when on November 12, 2004 they placed the carcass of a dead rat on Plaintiff's property,

346. John Does violated N.J.S.A. 2C:33-10 and 2C:38-2 when on December 18, 2004, Plaintiff they placed a magazine page in front of her house with a picture of John Gotti, an organized crime figure, and an alleged Mob dumping ground for dead bodies entitled "Mafia Family Values" on Plaintiff's property.

347. The placement of the aforementioned on Plaintiff's property constituted acts of terror intended for the purpose of threatening serious bodily harm or death.

ATTEMPTED MURDER

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 347 as if fully set forth herein.

348. Dr. Edward A. Capriola committed attempted murder of Plaintiff's daughter in violation of N.J.S.A.2C:11-3 when on April 14, 2004, he injected Plaintiff's daughter with a substances purporting to be an MMR Booster, which caused Plaintiff's daughter to become seriously ill conducted for the purpose of deterring Plaintiff from asserting claim to lottery tickets rightfully belong to Plaintiff in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff.

349. John Does committed attempted murder of Plaintiff's pregnant daughter in violation of N.J.S.A.2C:11-3 when she was purposely injected with an overdose of Breathine by personnel at Hackensack Medical Center on June 30, 2004 and had to be treated for dangerously elevated heart rate and blood pressure conducted for the purpose of deterring Plaintiff from asserting claim to lottery tickets rightfully belong to Plaintiff in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff.

350. John Does committed attempted murder of Plaintiff's granddaughter in violation of N.J.S.A.2C:11-3 when Plaintiff's pregnant daughter was given two doses of morphine and an epidural while in labor at Hackensack Medical Center on August 12, 2004 conducted for the purpose of deterring Plaintiff from asserting claim to lottery tickets rightfully belong to Plaintiff in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff.

351. John Does committed murder of Plaintiff's sister in violation of N.J.S.A.2C:11-3 when Plaintiff's sister diagnosed with cancer, received lethal doses of chemotherapy drugs and died December

9, 2004 at St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston. However, the death certificate was issued by the City of Newark and failed to contain the signature of a physician. Plaintiff sister was murdered for the purpose of deterring Plaintiff from asserting. claim to lottery tickets rightfully belong to Plaintiff in furtherance of the racketeering scheme to defraud Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands that judgment be entered against all Defendants , jointly and severally, awarding the following pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§1964(a) and (1964(c):

(1) compensatory damages for a sum of at least one hundred thirty eight million one hundred thousand dollars ($138,100,000.00), duly trebled, plus interest;

(2) punitive damages;

(3) an order of protection,

(4) declaratory and injunctive relief to include

(a) enjoining further threatening and intimidating activities;

(b) enjoining further withdrawals from any bank accounts where the proceeds of lottery winnings were transferred;

(c) enjoining unlawful entries into Plaintiff's home, vehicles and office location;

(d) enjoining further seizure of Plaintiff assets

(e) enjoining future sale of Megamillion/Big Game and Powerball Lottery tickets which breeds corruption.

(f) Vacating illegal sale of Plaintiff's home.

(g) Voiding deed transferring Plaintiff's home.

(5) reasonable attorney fees; together with all costs and expenses;

(6) and such other further relief as the court deems just and proper.

COUNT II

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 351 as if fully set forth herein

352. Defendants acquired and/or maintained control over said enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activities as set forth hereinabove, in violation of 18 U.S.C.§1962(b).

353. Defendants Acting Governor, Donald DiFrancesco, Superior Court Judges, Judge Craig Harris, Judge Glenn Grant, Judge Thomas Zampino, Judge Alphonse Cifelli, Judge Nancy Sivilli, Judge Harriet Klein, and Judge Neil H. Shuster, Newark Municipal Court Judge Judge Paul Daniele, Appellate Judges, Judge Edwin H. Stern, Judge Naomi Eichen, Judge Lorraine Parker, Judge Dennis Braithwaite and Judge Lawrence Bilder, Defendant DYFS Workers, Maria Doricent, Emmanuel Abebe, Felicia Crawford, and Tonte Ikiriko, Mary P. Baxter, Maria Gonzalez-Jenneck, Esq., Gloria Duggins, Yolanda Laboy, Heather Hall, Patricia Janiszewski, Alvin J. Dyott, Curtis F. Watts, William Connolly, Armando B. Fontoura, Paulo DeSousa, Jamie Gilmartin, Barbara O'Hare, Dolores Matos, Virginia Haines, Margaret R. DeFrancisco, Wayne Lemmons, Virginia Haines, Virginia E. Bauer, Carol Hedinger, Joseph DeBronzo, Mark J. Botsko, Armando Fontoura, Carlos I. Correa, John Doe Union County Police Officers, Doe Irvington Police Officers, and John Doe Hillside Police Officers are all public officials as all are employees within the subdivisions of the government. All

maintained and exercised control over the activities of the enterprises consisting of the various subdivisions within the State of New Jersey, namely: the Superior Court of New Jersey, the Appellate Court of New Jersey, Newark Municipal Court, the Division of Youth and Family Services, the New Jersey Attorney General's Office, the Office of Public Defender, the New Jersey Bureau of Housing Inspection, New Jersey Department of Treasury, New Jersey Division of Lottery, Irvington Police Department, Hillside Police Department, Union County Police and Essex County Sheriff's Office and its associates, Delaware Division of Lottery, New York State Lottery, Megamillion/Big Game Lottery, Powerball Lottery, and Chase Manhattan Bank through a pattern of racketeering activities enumerated hereinabove for the purpose of the common racketeering scheme of defrauding Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1962(b). Plaintiff was injured in her business and/or property by reason of the conduct set forth hereinabove.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands that judgment be entered against all Defendants, jointly and severally, awarding the following pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§1964(a) and (1964(c):

(1) compensatory damages for a sum of at least one hundred thirty eight million one hundred thousand dollars ($138,100,000.00), duly trebled, plus interest;

(2) punitive damages;

(3) an order of protection,

(4) declaratory and injunctive relief to include

a. enjoining further threatening and intimidating activities;

b. enjoining further withdrawals from any bank accounts where the proceeds of lottery winnings were transferred;

c. enjoining unlawful entries into Plaintiff's home, vehicles and office location;

d. enjoining further seizure of Plaintiff's assets

e. enjoining future sale of Megamillion/Big Game and Powerball Lottery tickets which breeds corruption.

f. Vacating illegal sale of Plaintiff's home.

g. Voiding deed transferring Plaintiff's home.

(5) reasonable attorney fees; together with all costs and expenses;

(6) and such other further relief as the court deems just and proper.

.COUNT III

UNLAWFUL CONSPIRACY UNDER 18 U.S.C. §1962(d) AND 18 U.S.C. §241

Plaintiff realleges paragraphs 1 through 354 as if fully set forth herein.

355. All defendants conspired and tacitly or explicitly agreed to act in concert, directly or indirectly to participate in a common scheme and unlawful conspiracy to conduct a pattern of racketeering activities through the enterprise, the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of defrauding Plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to plaintiff thereby engaging in

conduct utilizing various divisions of the state, including the court system to extort, oppress, terrorize, threaten, intimidate Plaintiff infringing on the rights and privileges secured to Plaintiff by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

356. All Defendants worked in consensus to achieve the objective of ascertaining that Plaintiff was too frightened to assert claims to any of the winning lottery tickets stolen from Plaintiff. In order to achieve the desired result of deterring Plaintiff from asserting claim to winning lottery tickets stolen from Plaintiff, defendants committed unlawful vicious fear tactics including acts of abuse of process as outlined herein above.

357. As a direct and proximate result of the conspiracy being carried out by Defendants in concert, as well as, the acts done in furtherance of the objective of the conspiracy, Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer substantial losses to her person and property, including potential loss of her home, loss of two vehicles, substantial monetary damages from the stolen lottery tickets totaling at least an annuity value of one hundred thirty eight million dollars ($138,100,000.00), and continuous violation of rights and privileges secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands that judgment be entered against all Defendants , jointly and severally, awarding the following pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§1964(a) and (1964(c):

(1) compensatory damages for a sum of at least one hundred thirty eight million one hundred thousand dollars

(2) ($138,100,000.00), duly trebled, plus interest;

(3) punitive damages;

(4) an order of protection,

(5) declaratory and injunctive relief to include

h. enjoining further threatening and intimidating activities;

i. enjoining further withdrawals from any bank accounts where the proceeds of lottery winnings were transferred;

j. enjoining unlawful entries into Plaintiff's home, vehicles and office location;

k. enjoining further seizure of Plaintiff's assets

l. enjoining future sale of Megamillion/Big Game and Powerball Lottery tickets which breeds corruption.

m. Vacating illegal sale of Plaintiff's home.

n. Voiding deed transferring Plaintiff's home.

(6) reasonable attorney fees; together with all costs and expenses;

(7) and such other further relief as the court deems just and proper.

INVESTIGATION REQUEST PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. §1968(a).

358. Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court to order the U.S. Attorney to investigate wrongful acts committed and concealed by defendants consisting of creation of fraudulent lottery tickets, baseless court cases, clandesant entry into plaintiff's home, office, and car, illegal surveillance, wrongful foreclosure of Plaintiff's home, seizure of Plaintiff's assets, and other vicious

fear tactics in furtherance of scheme to rob, extort and defraud plaintiff out of lottery winnings rightfully belonging to Plaintiff pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1968(a).

REQUEST FOR JURY DEMAND

359. Plaintiff respectfully demands trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Joyce A. Caesar

November 22, 2005 JOYCE A.CAESAR, PRO SE

EXHIBIT 12

ORIGINAL FILED 6-18-99
WILLIAM T. WALSH, CLERK

FAITH S. HOCHBERG

United States Attorney
970 Broad Street, Room 702
Newark, NJ 07102
(973) 645-2920
SJS 7042

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, **HON.**

Plaintiff, *Civil action No. 99-2874*

v.

COMPLAINT

JOYCE A. CAESAR,

Defendant.

Faith S. Hochberg, United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, on behalf of plaintiff, United States of America, for its Complaint against defendant Joyce A. Caesar, says that:

1. This is a civil action brought on behalf of the United States of America and this Court has jurisdiction under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. Section 1345.

2. The defendant resides at 67 Quabeck Avenue, 2nd floor, Irvington, within the state and district of New Jersey.

3. Defendant owes plaintiff the principal sum of $13,600.00, plus interest, as more fully set forth on the Certificates of Indebtedness attached hereto as Exhibit "A","B" and "C".

4. Due demand has been made for payment. THEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgment against defendant as follows:

a. In the amounts of $20,281.21 ($13,000.00 principal, $7,281 interest accrued); $640.74 ($450.00 principal, $190.74) interest accrued) and $202.14 ($150.00 principal, $52.14 interest accrued) through June 11, 1999;

b. Interest to accrue at the rate of 5%, 4% and 3% per annum from June 11, 1999 to date of judgment;

c. Interest from the date of judgment at the legal rate in effect on the date of judgment until paid in full;

d. Costs of suit; and

e. For such other relief as this Court may deem just.

FAITH S. HOCHBERG
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

/s/ Susan J. Steele
By: SUSAN J. STEELE
ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY

EXHIBIT 13

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff, Civil Action No. 99-2874

v. **ORDER**

JOYCE A. CAESAR,

Defendant.

This matter is before the Court pursuant to the motion of the defendant to vacate the default and default judgment entered in this matter on August 16, 1999, as well as a cross-motion by the plaintiff United States for an order compelling the defendant to comply with the plaintiff's subpoena for financial information and documentation to assist the plaintiff in the collection of the default judgment. The Court has reviewed all papers submitted in support of and in opposition to both motions. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60 (b) guides the Court in determining the defendant's motion. The Court determines that, whether the defendant was served with the summons and complaint on July 19, 1999 as the proof of service indicates, or on August 10, 1000 as defendant contends, the defendant had reason to believe that the latter date applied to her. Therefore, when she filed her Answer on August 30, 1999, at worst as a result of excusable neglect; defendant had reason to believe that her Answer was timely and effective. Accordingly, such excusable neglect, and the interests of justice, two appropriate considerations under Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b), counsel this Court to vacate the default and default judgment entered by the Clerk of our Court upon plaintiff's application on August 16, 1999. Defendant's Answer remains on file and need not be refilled. Whether her defense of inability to make payment, undue delay and the bar of the statute of limitations can be effectively asserted against the United States remains to be seen. Nevertheless, the defendant should have the

opportunity to do so in order that this action may be disposed of on its merits and not by default.

Accordingly, it is on this 30th day of May 2000, ORDERED that:

(1.) Defendant's motion be and the same hereby is granted and the default and default judgment previously entered in this matter be and the same hereby are vacated; and

(2.) Defendant's Answer of August 30, 1999 shall serve as her Answer in this matter; and

(3.) Plaintiff's application for an order compelling compliance with its post-judgment subpoena be and the same hereby is denied.

/s/ John W. Bissell
JOHN W. BISSELL
United States District Judge